CIRCULATION LAST WEEK,
101,000.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

"NASBY -IN- EXILE."
See Fifth Page.

VOLUME LX. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892. NUMBER 29.

Poetry.

MISS RORY BORY ALICE.

Electricians claim inventions
For lamps to light the world,
For telegraphing without wires,
For cars so swiftly whirled.

Who of them can read the messages
Or cipher out the code
When Miss Alice calls up sweetly:
"Central office—Antipode?"

From pole to pole she beckons
And makes circuits, you can bet;
From her swains down South come answers,
Love signals to their pet.

They'd scorn to use a cable,
A carbon-film or wire—
They climb the pole a little way
And set the skies on fire.

The stars look on with wonder
And turn quite pale of hue,
Bathed in the iridescence
Spread o'er the heaven's blue.

The world's a monster motor,
And a generator, too;
It rolls on without friction
And ne'er gets out of trug.

We hear of "living dynamos,"
Of "broomstick-trains" in flight,
But Miss Rory Bory Alice
Quite knocks them out of sight.

With her crown laid down beside her,
And the dipper close at hand,
She scatters showers of brilliants
And waves a fiery brand.

Long antedates she Edison
As well as Faraday;
Morse was a chicken to her,
And Davy's work mere play.

She'd have given points to Franklin,
Of lightning-rods creator,
She still makes all her fireworks
In an old refrigerator.
—[Exchange.

TALE OF THE FLANNEL SHIRT.

Formerly he wore white linen
That he looked quite cool and thin in,
But he really found it is neckwear very hot,
So he laid aside his collars
And borrowing some dollars
Found a flannel shirt and bought it on the spot.

With a grin of expectation
And his spirit in elation
He drew that limp apparel on his back,
For he found it soft and spacious
And he wallowed in capacious
Breathing room—a thing starched bosoms lack.

But in a moment gloomy
He sent the shirt so roomy
To a laundrymaid who made it clean as new—
But it came back strangely altered
And the owner's spirit faltered
As he drew it from the bundle forth to view.

It was well and neatly finished,
But had suddenly diminished,
It was warped and dwarfed and twisted all askew.
No woman in surf bathing
Would dream of e'er enswathing
Her form in garb of inches so immodestly few.

The second time they washed it
And on a scrub-board swashed it
It came back looking still more young and frail;
For in a manner dazing
It had shrunken so amazing
They tucked it in an envelope and sent it back by mail.
—[Chicago News-Record.

THE NOBLEST WORK.

The noblest work of God's an honest man,
To other works a greater, ruling brother;
Well pleased, He paused, His crowning deed to scan—
"Enough!" thought He, "I'll never make another."

And angels praised and mankind loud rejoiced,
All in their secret hearts felt exultation,
While this idea every Ego voiced:
"I'll have no rival now throughout creation."
—[New York Herald.

A MODEL WIFE.

She is a model little wife,
With sweet and winning ways,
The blessing of her husband's life—
So everybody says.

In trouble she has courage strong,
And this good sense doth show;
She never says, when things go wrong,
"There now; I told you so!"
[Detroit Free Press.

Miscellany.

THE LATEST FAD.

Girls Are Adopting an Oriental Method of Beautifying.

Our attention was called to a most extraordinary looking dish that was set before the young daughter of a house where an invitation to luncheon meant some agreeable surprise in the eating line, says the Philadelphia *Times*. Yet it must be confessed the curious mixture we now beheld was something utterly unknown in the list of all delicacies that we had ever seen.

Noting the puzzled glance the pretty girl laughed and said:

"I was sure we would catch you for once. Confess you have not the remotest idea of what this dish contains."

When our ignorance was fully established she passed over some of the novel dainty, which looked a sort of harlequin pudding.

"Even now you are no wiser," she laughed, evidently delighted that we were such a greenhorn.

"Well, I will keep you in suspense no longer. That is the latest mode of becoming beautifully plump and lovely."

"What is it?" we inquired.

"It is no other than the great beauty secret of the harem, rose leaves and butter. You know all the sultan's wives are delightfully bewitching with their graceful contours and smooth, lovely complexions, and all the girls have determined to try the combination that works such wonders."

"It doesn't look very tempting."

"No," she laughed, "and it tastes even more horrid than it looks, but then, you know, what wouldn't a woman go through to be beautiful," and she took a taste of the unpalatable mixture with a grimace that indicated it ought to be beneficial, for the same contritions always accompany the nauseous messes of our childhood which we are assured are for our good.

VISITING THE FAIR ALREADY.

Thousands of People Are Now Daily Inspecting the Buildings.

The World's Fair grounds and buildings, now nearing completion, are so renowned as a most beautiful and interesting spectacle that not only do 5,000 to 12,000 people a day, at a cost of 25 cents apiece, inspect them, but the great majority of travelers who pass through Chicago devote a day or more to the same purpose. Hundreds of distinguished foreigners and thousands of prominent men from the various states of the Union have availed themselves of this privilege, and it is not exaggeration to say that all, without exception, have been most agreeably surprised at the splendor and magnitude of what they witnessed, and have departed very enthusiastic over the bright prospects of the fair. Several hundred of the returning delegates of the late Republican national convention at Minneapolis, inspected the wonders of Jackson park while in Chicago. Nearly all of the delegates to the Democratic convention at Chicago have done the same. The Exposition authorities have committees to show visitors about and explain details to them.

In the Dominion.

"You say you came here for your health?"

"Certainly. My doctors recommended outdoor exercise, and I was pretty certain I couldn't get it if I stayed in the states."—[Indianapolis Journal.

Taking It Home.

In the Furniture Store—Lady—What has become of those handsome sideboards you had when we called last?

Salesman (bashful, yet gratified)—I've shaved them off again, miss.—[Exchange.

THE WORLD'S FAIR ABROAD.

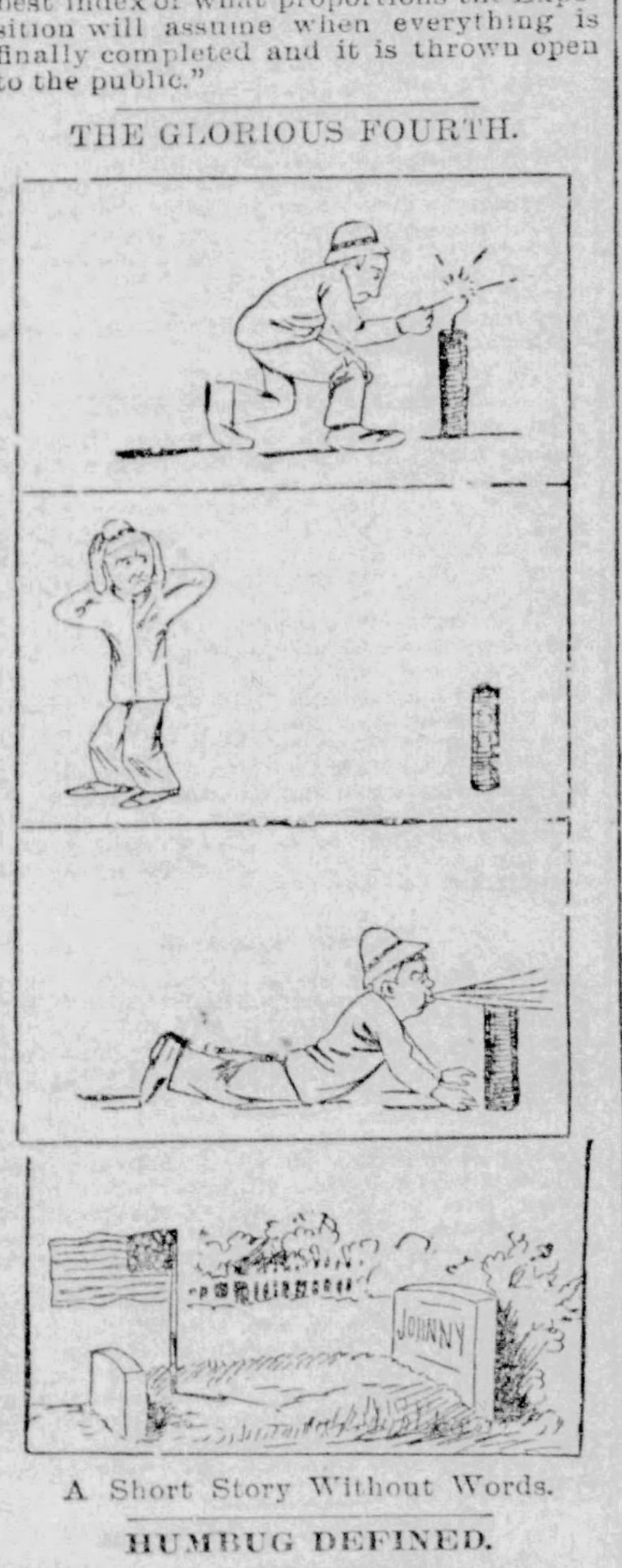
A Michigan Newspaper Man Tells of the Interest in Other Countries.

Through the efforts of the department of publicity and promotion the World's Fair is known from one end of the world to the other, and all peoples are taking an extraordinary interest in it. Evidences of the truth of this statement are becoming very numerous and frequent. Harry Lowrie, a Michigan journalist long connected with the Detroit *News*, has recently returned from an extended trip through the southern and eastern parts of Europe and the northern part of Africa. In speaking of the World's Fair he said:

"The reports that we constantly hear of the Old World's interest in the World's Fair are not at all exaggerated. I saw evidences of the great interest that has been aroused everywhere. It is due in great part, no doubt, to the thorough manner in which the Fair has been advertised. The views of the buildings and grounds, with accompanying descriptions and explanations, are to be found everywhere. Even the little towns on the edge of the Sahara Desert have not been forgotten, and it was not an unusual sight to see the windows of the dingy little hotels and business houses almost filled with lithographs which were printed from the same stones as the ones to be seen in Chicago. The accompanying explanations were always written or printed in both French and the native language of the countries, and they carefully set forth every detail of the work.

The interest that the people feel in the fair is almost surprising. As soon as the inhabitants of a town hear that an American is among them they deluge him with all sorts of questions. In Tripoli, all through Tangier, in Morocco, and in Algiers I found that the extensive advertising had brought about great enthusiasm and interest, and the effect will be to induce a large number of the peculiar people who feel that all the world is wrapped up in their little towns to come to America next year. * * * I might go on almost indefinitely telling of the plans that are now under way in Europe to make the World's Fair a success. The great interest in Europe, I think, is the best index of what proportions the Exposition will assume when everything is finally completed and it is thrown open to the public."

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.



A Short Story Without Words.

HUMBUG DEFINED.

What it is Tersely and Pithily Told by Many Men.

London Truth.

The winning definition is:

Dust thrown in the eyes of truth.

The following are some of the best definitions sent in:

The diplomacy of deceit.

Gilded coins of plausibility from the mint of deception.

Hoisting one set of colors and fighting under another.

A gilt pill offered by quacks and swallowed by simpletons.

Deceit and fun equally and cheerfully mixed.

The sugar coating on the pill of deceit.

The philosophy of fools.

The froth of hypocrisy.

The mask of truth which ingenious falsehood wears.

Whitewash and glitter over pretense and sham.

A nut, the shell of which is plausibility and the kernel a lie.

Society's furniture polish—cheap and transparent.

A paste imitation of virtue in a setting of cant.

The stock in trade of the hypocrite.

Marriage congratulations from a rival.

The soul of quackery, the heart of waggery and the kernel of mendacity.

Eccentric and Busy David Belasco.

David Belasco, whose witty and adroit adaptation of Miss Helyett is so much praised, personally thought out and rehearsed for six weeks all the bustling, ever-changing stage business of that kaliedoscopic novelty. Belasco is a man of wonderful nervous force and restless energy. His personal appearance is very striking. His dark, smooth shaven face is as clear cut as a Greek cameo. His hair is jet black, with a refractory lock hanging "right down the middle of his forehead," at which he tugs nervously when in deep thought. In dress he is at once neat, negligent and eccentric. Few occasions find him in starched linen. Summer and winter he wears silk shirts, with rolling collar, in which there runs a trace of some delicate shade, generally blue or lavendar. Late last autumn Belasco electrified Broadway one cold, crisp day by appearing in a blue straw hat and a long ulster which reached to to his heels. It was pure absentmindedness. Just now Belasco is working ten hours a day on his new play for Charles Frohman, which is to open the proposed Empire theater, New York city.

When and What to Read.

Golden Censer.

If you are impatient, sit down quietly, and have a talk with Job.

If you are just a little strong headed, go to see Moses.

If you are getting weak kneed, take a look at Elijah.

If there is no song in your heart, listen to David.

If you are a policy man, read Daniel.

If you are getting sordid, spend a while with Isaiah.

If you feel chilly, get the beloved disciple to put his arms around you.

If your faith is below par, read Paul.

If you are getting lazy, watch James.

If you are losing sight of the future, climb up to Revelation and get a glimpse of the promised land.

Something That Sticks.

Mrs. Youngwife—Bridget, why didn't you get that molasses I ordered?

Bridget—Faith, and Oi tried, mum, but there wasn't any in town.

Mrs. Y.—How do you know?

Bridget—Because ivery store that Oi wint to had a soign out, "N. O. Molasses sold here," and Oi didn't go in.—[Boston Budget.

Two Heads.

Husband—I don't see why you never look on both sides of a case.

Wife—I can always trust you to look on the other side.—[New York Weekly.

HOT WEATHER THOUGHTS.

West Point Graduates.

Another grist of West Pointers is ready for governmental absorption. One of these Hudson river products, a dozen years out of the academy, shot himself the other day in Texas—fresh evidence of the power of alcohol; but, as a rule, the boys in gray make good citizens when kept busy. They are physically all right, mentally well equipped and disposed to follow after the best things, culture and society diversions included. One can imagine times in which there would be a call for the display of more serious qualities. At present, however, the nation asks only that our soldiers be martial, not bellicose.—[New York Mail and Express.

Leprosy in the United States.

The county of Alameda has a leper whom it would like to get rid of. George W. Reed, district attorney of Alameda, wrote to the board of health of this city saying that a leper had been discovered and that Alameda had no place in which to take care of the afflicted person. He asked if this city would take the sufferer and how much would be charged for her maintenance. Health Officer Keeney replied that the authorities here will take no lepers from other places under any circumstances.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

Never Changed the Plates.

At dinners served for Parisian epicures the service must be composed of Japanese porcelain for the hot dishes, old Sevres for the cold dishes and Saxe for the desert. The high livers at Washington in days gone by were not so fastidious if tradition may be regarded. A Democratic Congressman, who represented a New York district and was not entirely disconnected with the brewing interests, was in the habit of regaling his constituents with the memories of a glorious feast. "Thirteen courses, I tell you, and we never changed a plate."—[Boston Journal.

The Point of View.

She (Chicagoan)—"Do you admire Kipling?"

He—"No; he abused America."

She—"I am enthusiastic over him."

He—"After all he said about Chicago?"

She—"Yes; for you see he seems to think Chicago was America."

Tunnel Through Gibraltar.

The rock of Gibraltar is to have a tunnel driven through the center of it in the hope of finding a supply of fresh water. In case the attempt is not successful the tunnel will be utilized for carrying the sewage to the east of the rock.—[Philadelphia Record.

Considerate.

Young Mr. Fiddleback—"Is Miss Redbud at home?"

Servant—"She is, sir; but the minister is talking to her at present, sir."

Fiddleback—"Oh, all right. Don't wake her up."

Unlucky.

She—"I'm not afraid to die but what comes after makes me nervous."

"What?"

She—"Just my luck to be sent to a mansion on Opal avenue."—[New York Herald.

Political Gratitude.

He handled the boom for a great big man
And the great big man went in
With a wild hurrah and the boom handler then
Was left in the cold to grin.
—[Detroit Free Press.

AN EXPURGATED EDITION.

An Independent's Criticism of a Book of Cleveland's Speeches.

Rochester Post-Express.

There has come to this office a copy of a book, entitled "Principles and Purposes of Our Government as Set Forth in Public Papers of Grover Cleveland." The book has been announced for some time, and we regret to say that it is a great disappointment. It gives only one of his letters of acceptance, and only two of his four annual messages. It gives the message of February 2, 1888, recommending the fisheries treaty, and not the message of August 22, urging retaliation after the treaty was rejected by the Senate. It gives the letter suspending William A. Stone for partisanship, without the astonishing incidents which made its solemn protestations a laughing stock.

It gives a letter on "The Rights of Settlers," and not the Des Moines River veto. It gives eight private pension vetoes, leaving out many of the most characteristic ones. It gives three recent speeches, and omits others fully as important. It is therefore simply good for nothing as a reference book. It is fair to presume that the selections were not made at random, but it is not easy to understand the principle of selection. Here and there throughout the book sentences and parts of sentences are printed in italics. This is an offensive practice, but made peculiary offensive by thrusting out into prominence the most meaningless and commonplace expressions that have been platitudes with politicians of all lands since civil society was formed. It is neither a book of extracts nor a transcript of the candidate's public work.

New to the Game.

It was in the Astor House billiard room. A crowd was gathered about one of the tables on the Barclay street side, watching two experts playing cushion caroms. In the crowd were a couple of men to the soles of whose heavy boots still clung some red Jersey mud. They were very much interested. As the two players banged at the cushion and counted point after point, their eyes distended and presently their mouths, too. They watched the play, then looked about at the other spectators, to see how they were taking it.

It was too much for them. Finally one leaned toward the other and said, in a voice low and wondering:

"Say, George, this beats me! Talk about luck! Say, did y'ever see any fellers miss the fust ball so many times and count?"—[N. Y. Recorder.

That Spoiled it All.

Detroit Free Press.

Hunker—This girl I am going to introduce you to is wealthy, but she can't play the piano.

Skidds—Good enough! That is vastly in her favor.

Hunker—But she persistently tries to.

Skidds—Say no more. Postpone the introduction indefinitely.

IT IS A PITY.

It is a pity to deceive a child to keep it quiet.

It is a pity that we can not all get what we want.

It is a pity that men will drink whisky in hot weather.

It is a pity so many people are false when they might be true.

It is a pity that some women are foolish and some men wicked.

It is a pity we can not all get a long vacation from work and worry.

It is a pity that human nature is so weak and temptation so strong.

It is a pity that all can not abandon what burdens their conscience.

It is a pity that so many misunderstandings and mistakes occur between friends.

It is a pity that we can not let others alone in their affairs and that they interfere in ours.

It is a pity that we can not run the world our way, but it is good for the rest of the world that we can not.—[Music and Drama.

All Right If It Pays.

The clergyman called on Mrs. Velox.

"If your husband," he said, "would only believe it, it really pays to be religious."

"Well," replied Mrs. Velox, "if you could give him proof of that you couldn't keep him out of church with a cannon."—[Drake's Magazine.

ON THE ROAD.

A Little Experience With a Ten Cent Opera Company En Route.

The doings of an opera company on the road are apt to be more or less queer. In a "ten cent" company they are as queer as one of Barnum's freaks. The stage business is wont to be slapped through regardless of the writers and a great many other things. Consequently ridiculous incidents are forever happening that the audience seldom get the benefit of.

One night when the Bennett and Moulton company were playing in Buffalo a demur little lady came near breaking up the performance with a single word. The opera was Girofle-Girofla. Miss Upton, who was playing Araura, was striding about the stage with all the dignity that the part called for. As the others on the stage noticed her they began a series of patomime that was very confusing. Presently the Don Pedro whispered to her between his lines:—

"What's that on your dress?"

Glancing down the young lady saw that a couple of "property" beards had caught on the trimmings. Without relaxing a muscle or with the shadow of a smile she simply answered:

"Whiskers."

Shortly after that Miss Upton was playing a small part in The Mascotte with the same company. Although she was diminutive and demure she was not exempt from the prevailing weakness of her sex, and enjoyed having all those little novelties in apparel that the female heart so loves. A new style in hosiery had just come out that was striking, if not beautiful. One-half of the stocking was a decided color and the other side in marked contrast to it.

"SNEAK OFF."

The particular pair that had caught the young lady's fancy were light blue on one side and very dark blue on the other. She expected that their address would make all the other girls green with envy, and so kept her possession of them a profound secret until a time should come when she could wear them. The time came that evening in The Mascotte.

It was in the second act, when she was to sit around during the reception in the ballroom scene. She had taken her place and was conscious that the most conspicuous thing about her were her stockings, and probably rather self-satisfied in her belief that none present had seen another such a pair. One of the comedians, the stage manager, too, had certainly never seen the like of them before. From where he stood it seemed as though Miss Upton had on one light blue stocking and one black.

Sneak!

"Great Scott," he muttered to himself, "why ain't those girls more careful." Then drawing near the young lady he whispered a command rather more forcibly than elegant, "Sneak off quick, you've forgot to change your stocking."

"No, I haven't," she replied, understanding his delusion and wanting very much to laugh.

"Yes, you have. Sneak, I tell you."

"It's all right; let me alone," with a snicker that caused the soloist to lose his note and draw the whole attention of the audience on her. The stage manager took the laugh as a personal insult to his dignity. What presumption on her part when he had tried his best to get her off quietly! His temper soared up into the wings.

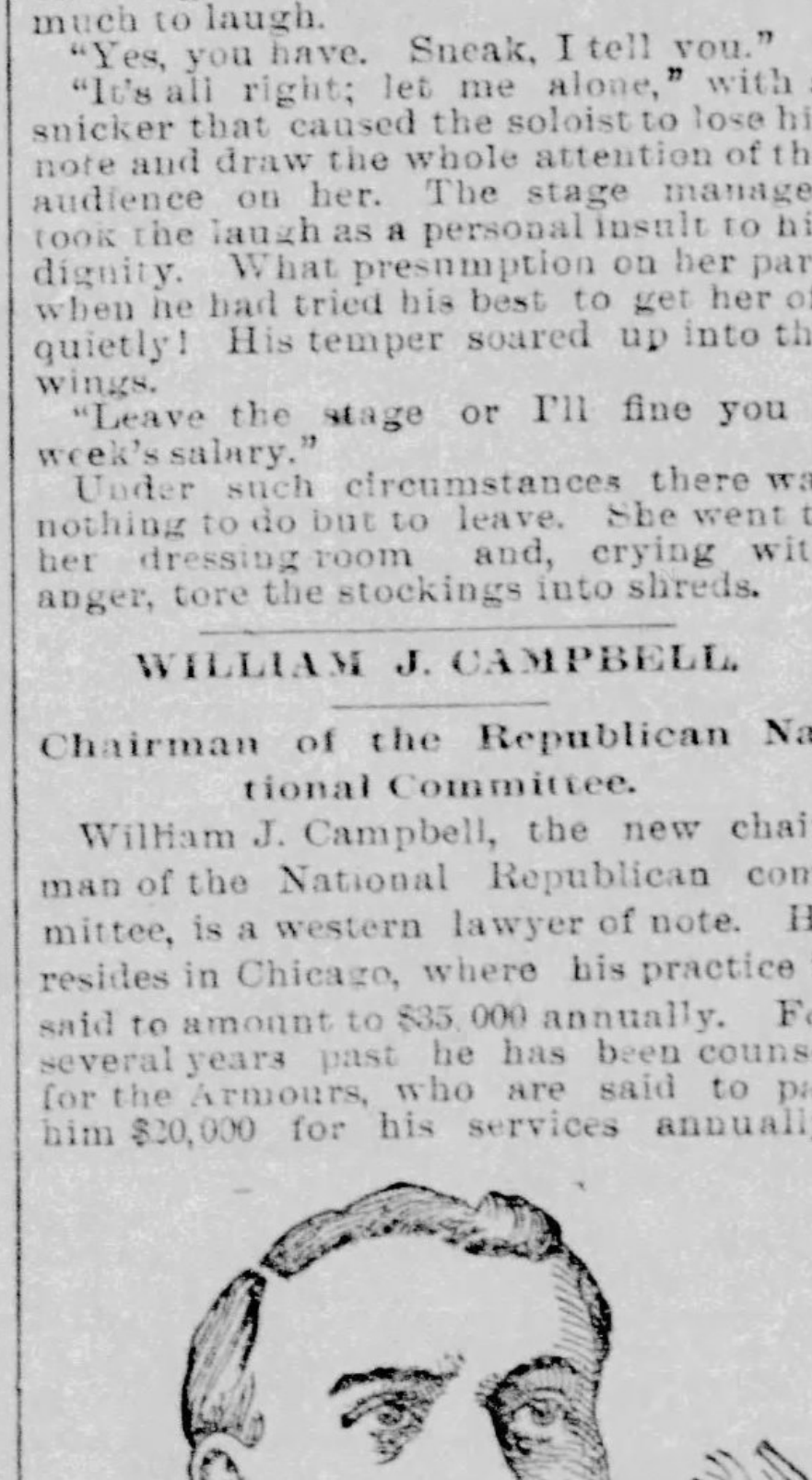
"Leave the stage or I'll fine you a week's salary."

Under such circumstances there was nothing to do but to leave. She went to her dressing room and, crying with anger, tore the stockings into shreds.

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL.

Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

William J. Campbell, the new chairman of the National Republican committee, is a western lawyer of note. He resides in Chicago, where his practice is said to amount to $35,000 annually. For several years past he has been counsel for the Armours, who are said to pay him $20,000 for his services annually.



CHAIRMAN CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell represented a Chicago suburban district in the Illinois Senate for four years. Some time ago he was the candidate for both Senators Farwell and Cullom for collector of the port of Chicago, a position which pays $12,000 annually. President Harrison refused to name him and Senator Farwell is reported to have had a personal altercation with the President over the matter. Collector Clark, who was given the place, was the choice of George M. Pullman. It is believed that Senator Cullom prevailed on President Harrison to select Mr. Campbell for the committee's chairmanship.

Funerals in Mexico.

"The most curious sight to the American eye in the City of Mexico, is the funeral procession," said C. T. Lambert, of Boston, at the Southern. "There is not a hearse, as we know that vehicle, in the capital. Instead, the Mexicans use a strange looking street car to haul their dead to the cemetery. The car is more like an ordinary flat car of this country than anything else I can compare it to. In the center of this car is a paised dais in the shape of a coffin, on which the casket rests and is bound to the body of the car by ropes and poles, around which are wrapped flowers. The mules drawing the car are whipped into a fast gallop, and go through the crowded, stuffy streets at a break neck speed, followed by a long procession of other closed cars filled with mourners. Rich and poor are all treated alike when they are carried to the cemetery for burial."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Not Desirable.

"I believe we all become what we eat," said Fadby.

"I hope not," returned Nupop. "If we do, my baby will become a milkmaid."—[Puck.

SARAH AND THE REPORTER.

Courtenay Thorpe Acted as Interpreter and Doubtless Saved a Life.

Courtenay Thorpe told Dorothy Lunt, of the Boston *Transcript*, a story, not long ago, of an experience of his once in a far Western city during a call on Sarah Bernhardt. Sarah consented to see, while Mr. Thorpe was with her, a reporter sent by a local paper to secure an interview. The reporter—a woman—spoke no French, and Sarah no English, and Mr. Thorpe was called upon to act as interpreter. He says that it was easily the worst quarter of an hour of his life. For the reporter asked questions of an intimate and impertinent familiarity which, said Mr. Thorpe, "I would have as soon thought of translating to Sarah as shaking hands with the tiger at the Zoo"—and Sarah, having conceived at sight a violent distaste for the reporter, refused to answer any questions whatever, merely, like Mr. F's aunt, insisting, in varied phrase, that she should "get out!" Thus: Reporter—"Ask her if it is true that she took a death mask of her late husband's face, and afterward exhibited it at the Salon?"

Mr. Thorpe: "She—she asks, Madame, if you do not find the east winds very trying?" Sarah: "Tell the creature it is her bonnet that I find trying—maddening—impossible!! Tell her if she does not leave the room I will cr-rush that bonnet with a sofa cushion."

"If it had lasted three minutes longer," said Mr. Thorpe, "I should have fallen in a fit. As it was, the reporter got off with her life, and I with mine. But to this day I break into a cold perspiration when I think what Sarah probably said, if she had the curiosity to get a translation of that interview."

TURKEY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

A Constantinople Street to be Displayed With Its Bazar.

Those who have been charged with the preparation of the Turkish exhibit are making very extensive preparations to have it of superior merit and interest. They will charter a large ship to transport the exhibit. They will bring over 400 native Turks arrayed in their national costumes. They will reproduce at Chicago a street in Constantinople with all its peculiar crookedness and narrowness and its interesting bazars and restaurants. The bazars will be filled with salable articles of Turkish manufacture. The expedition to Chicago will start from Constantinople and will call at all Turkish ports for reinforcements and articles to be placed on exhibition. Adrianapolis and Philippolis have caught the fever and will do quite as much as the capital to make the Turkish exhibit a success. The exhibit will include a reproduction in miniature of the Mosque of St. Sophia. This has never been reproduced in any Christian country, and for its reproduction at Chicago special permission of the sultan had to be obtained.

Sunday at the World's Fair.

Labor asks that the World's fair be open on Sunday. The labor organizations of the country are fast putting themselves on record to that effect, and there can be no question that the working classes are practically unanimous in favor of an open fair. The resolutions by which, as a rule, the labor organizations express their sentiments on the question, all take the ground that the exposition will be, in the broadest and highest sense, a great educator, improving, developing and elevating the higher faculties; that some of the most important lessons it will teach will be in the line of industrial art and mechanical science, and therefore of special value to workingmen; and that it should be their privilege, as it is their right, to examine and study the best results of the work and skill of their brother toilers, on the only day when their time is their own. Many of the resolutions declare that an open fair, much more than a closed one, would be promotive of morality.

The Boy Was Sick.

Teamster—Poor little fellow. I wonder who he is. He is sick.

Friend—How do you know that boy is sick?

Teamster—He waited on the sidewalk for the team to pass, instead of crossing in front of us.—[Good News.

Gratefully Acknowledged.

"Harry, love," said Mrs. Noopop, when her husband came from the office one afternoon, "I received a lovely letter from papa to-day."

"Ah!" replied Noopop.

"Yes. He congratulates us on the birth of our dear baby."

"That's good."

"Yes, and he says it will cost us more to live now—that babies are expensive."

"I suppose that is very true," the happy father assented.

"And so dear papa sent us a check for $1,000. Wasn't that good of him?"

"I should say it was!" exclaimed Noopop, enthusiastically. "I'll sit right down and thank him for his generous contribution to the fresh heir fund."—[Life.

NOVELTIES.

Coral studs may be worn in silk shirt waists.

Ribbon grass is an important factor in bouquets.

Black gauze, spangled with blue steel, is fashioned into charming head scarfs.

The handsomest thing in glove buttoners is a long handled affair of carved ivory.

Tiny foliage ropes with a slight addition of flowers grace a dotted Swiss evening gown.

The handle of a pink chiffon parasol is a most wonderful design of pink Dresden china and filigree silver.

Airy black lace rosettes, centered with a twinkling Rhine stone, are set upon high heeled slippers.

School Teachers at the Fair.

A plan to utilize all the schoolhouses in Chicago as dormitories for teachers visiting the World's fair is being agitated. Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, jr., one of the lady managers, advanced the idea, which has been generally approved. She says there are more than 300,000 school teachers in the country, who will probably attend the fair, and that a nominal fee from a reasonable portion of them would pay the expenses of transforming every school house in Chicago into a lodging house and keep it in perfect order. There are nearly 250 public school buildings, all of them large structures, which could be thus utilized. It is believed that the majority of the teachers of the country will spend a portion at least of their vacation in viewing the Exposition. If they could be provided with lodgings as indicated, at a mere nominal expense, they would surely be greatly accommodated.

Opening of the Campaign.

Happy Jack—Where's you goin' to spen' de heated term, Mose?

Mournful Mose—Tink I'll go to a pivotal state, where dey has too much respec' fer citizenship dis summer ter ask a tourist ter saw wood fer his appetite.—[Puck.

Not Exactly a Treasure.

Mrs. Brown (whose daughter really loved him.)—I suppose your wife thinks you're a treasure?

Van Billion (whose honeymoon is waning, and who realizes his mistake.)—No—a treasury.—[Brooklyn Life.

A Financial Operation.

"Papa," said little Willikins, "you lent me 10 cents yesterday, didn't you?"

"Yes, my boy. I think you ought to pay it back, don't you?"

"Yes. If you'll give 25 cents I will."—[Harper's Young People.

How She Stood It.

Berenice—I don't believe that old maid is as hard to get along with as you make out.

Madelaine—But I tell you she is. Why, even her cat could never live with her if the poor thing hadn't nine lives.—[N. Y. Sun.

Our New Serial Story.

Written expressly for The Toledo Blade. Copyright 1892.

A POLITICAL JUNO.

A TALE OF LOVE AND POLITICS TO-DAY.

BY W. H. BISHOP.

CHAPTER I.

JUNO.

When beauty, good, and knowledge dwell together under the same bonnet, happy is the man to whom that bonnet dips in casual passing, happier still the one privileged to hold intimate converse with its owner, who, perchance, may even think of love, without despair; but supremely blessed is he into whose formal possession that bonnet comes, with all that it covers and represents. There is no greater fortune in this bonanza world than the sincere love and trust of a true-hearted woman. Wealth may allure, but it seldom satisfies. Ambition ever whispers of some heights unscaled, and the last attainment brings no greater contentment than the first. But the love of a noble and charming woman fills the whole heart, and leaves no other love to be desired this side of heaven itself.

Lide McElroy undoubtedly possessed the poetical triumvirate of womanly graces in an eminent degree. She was tall and queenly in appearance, and unusually beautiful; but there was a quiet reserve in all her bearing toward others that often repelled at first, and gave one the impression that she was cold and distant in her manner. And so she was to those who did not know her well. Very few were permitted to penetrate into the holy of holies of her affections, but these were richly rewarded for their persistence. She was really warm-hearted by nature, and those who learned to know her well, learned to love her in an equal measure.

Her mother died when she was but 12 years old, and her father, being bereft of the dearly loved companion of his early manhood, turned to his daughter with a deeper love than fathers usually bestow upon their children. In return, Lide loved her father almost to idolatry. No command that he could give her was too exacting, no task was too difficult for her to perform for his sake. Instead of stern discipline and unwearying duty in Professor McElroy's love, that his child's development was complete in every particular. Mind, heart, and soul each received its share from the years which gave grace and beauty, as well as wisdom, to the rapidly maturing girl.

If she were more than usually reserved in her demeanor toward others, it was easily explained in the close companionship which existed between her father and herself. She regarded him as a king among men; and because others failed to come up to his high standard in her estimation, she gave them scantier credit than they usually deserved. Her father satisfied her fully as lover and friend, and for this reason she felt little need for other companionship.

With his other attainments, Prof. McElroy had achieved considerable reputation as a public speaker, both upon the lecture platform and in the political field. In every important campaign his services were in demand, and he entered into this work with the energy of an enthusiast and the ardor of a patriot. His daughter fully shared in his devotion to the principles which he believed to be the very foundation of our national prosperity, and to her, patriotism and party fealty were almost synonymous terms. And yet she could be very bitter, if occasion demanded it, in her denunciations of the shortcomings or actual transgressions of her own party.

In the early days of the campaign of 1890, Professor McElroy and his daughter sat together in the professor's study, arranging and preparing the matter which was to form the basis of his speeches when the campaign should be fully opened. The study was a breezy room, looking out upon the large lawn which covered the larger portion of the village lot upon which the house was built. In the background were large evergreens planted closely together, giving the idea of a thick wood. In the edge of this miniature forest was a tasty summer house, and this was flanked by large beds of roses and of dahlias. Nearer at hand was the tennis ground, where Lide and her father were accustomed to take their summer constitutional, with the help of such neighbors and friends as might happen to drop in upon them during the long summer evenings. Everywhere about the house and grounds there was evidence of the artistic taste and thoughtful care of the occupants. They were evidently users, and not merely exhibitors, of the beautiful things with which they had surrounded themselves.

The afternoon sun was kissing the steeple-like tops of the evergreens before the two earnest students began to tire of their work. "There, Pigeon," the professor said at length. "That will do for to-day, I think. At this rate I will soon be well equipped for the wordy battle field. You have long been my right hand. Now you have become half my head also. I do not know what I should do without you."

"Hire an intelligent type-writer girl in my place, papa, dear," she said, glancing hastily over the last page of type-written manuscript and then tossing it upon the table with an exclamation of approval. A moment later she had settled herself demurely upon the arm of her father's chair. "Only you must not let her sit upon the arm of your chair in this familiar fashion," she continued; "that would be very improper, you know, unless—" She finished the sentence by looking down into her father's face with a roguish smile.

"There is no need for the insinuation contained in that 'unless,' Pigeon," he answered, looking up into her face lovingly. "There is far greater danger that you will be found in close proximity to some one of the exemplary young men of Daleboro."

"Do you think so?" she asked, laughing merrily. "You talk as if you were willing to be rid of me. Is that true?"

"Not willing, but capable of becoming resigned, Pigeon."

"Indeed!" she exclaimed, with a frown that only half displaced the smiles that were playing over her mobile features. "That is the first intimation I have ever had that you could even contemplate such a contingency. I am quite disgusted with you. Do you not know that we women like to be considered indispensable, whether we really are or not?"

"Certainly, you are indispensable," he answered her, "but sometimes the indispensability becomes more urgent in its relation to some young man than to the older folks. In that case there is nothing left the old folks but resignation."

"HIRE AN INTELLIGENT TYPE-WRITER GIRL."

"And so you are practicing resignation in advance!" she exclaimed again. "To think that you should be willing to give up such a precious possession to any young man of the period! Where do you think that I could find your equal in patient forbearance and in leniency? You know I am a whimsical girl."

"As far as patience is concerned, I have not the least idea," he said, in a joking way. "But for the ordinary young manly virtues, there are a dozen in Daleboro who excel."

"Suppose I prefer old manly virtues? But we will let that pass. Please name one of your remarkable young men. I am curious to know who they are."

"Well, take young Mr. Bement, for instance. He is as attentive as any."

"Which young Mr. Bement do you mean?" she asked, feigning uncertainty.

"Fred, of course. You cannot think that I should mean Tom?"

"Why not?" she inquired, rushing to the defense of a former playmate. "Tom is a good fellow. Everybody says so. That is more credit than most of them get."

"I hope it is not possible that you think of Tom Bement in the light of a possible lover, Lida." He spoke seriously, with a suggestion of sternness in his voice. "Tom is a little better than a drunkard. Indeed, he is a drunkard. It is only his family connections that shield him from the disgrace of being called one."

"If he is a drunkard, it is more the fault of other people than of himself," she answered with a great deal of earnestness. Tom had been her champion in all youthful encounters, and she was not one to basely desert him. "I think it is a shame! People make drunkards of their children by their example, and then blame the children for it. If I had my way, the disgrace should fall where it really belongs."

"Drinking men seldom realize the responsibility that rests upon them in this respect," her father said. "But tell me, darling, is there any danger that your championship for your old friend, or any hope of reforming him, will lead you to accept him as a lover?"

"No, papa, I will not tease you any more about Tom," she said. "I am too sensible for that, I think. But papa, dear, I cannot see how you can look with any allowance upon his brother, Fred. Have you forgotten that he belongs to the opposite party? That is as bad as being a drunkard, is it not?"

"It does come pretty near to being a fatal fault," he answered, laughing with her. "It is a pity, too, since he seems to be one of the most promising young men in Daleboro. He is greatly different from his brother, Tom. But that, I suppose, is because he takes after his mother. You can usually depend upon a young man who takes after his mother. I think, upon the whole, you had better convert him."

"And if I convert him, I may marry him?"

"Look here, Pigeon, I must get you down where I can look into your eyes and tell whether you are laughing at me or not," he said drawing her down upon his knee. "I really believe you are."

"Can I marry Fred Bement?" she persisted.

"Do you want a serious answer?"

"Oh, certainly!"

"Then you shall have one, even though you ask for it in sport. I want nothing so much as your perfect happiness, Lida, darling, whatever the consequences may be to myself. Is that a satisfactory answer?"

"It ought to be, since it is a very unselfish one," she said, growing serious at last. "But one question more. What put Fred Bement into your mind as a possible son-in-law? Have I seemed to favor him in any way?"

"I cannot say that you have, although you have been more cordial to him than to some. I am satisfied from casual observation, however, that Fred would not object to such a relationship. Would you?"

"Yes, most decidedly," she answered quickly. "Dear old papa, can you not see that you are all the lover I want? What could I do with two lovers, I wonder?" She gave him a look that the most favored lover might have envied. "Beside, Mr. Fred Bement, or Mr. Anybody-else, must show that he deserves such a precious bundle of humanity as I consider myself before I smile upon him. I am not a lackadaisical maiden perishing for a lover's caresses. If I have been showing favors to Fred, I must watch myself more closely in the future."

"Look here, Pigeon, you must not rush to conclusions too hastily," the professor said. "There is a time when young birds should look beyond the edge of the home nest, and even plume themselves for flight, if they can find the right kind of a landing place. This world is very big, darling, and the little nest you have learned to love so well is not the whole of it. You belong to the world as well as to myself, and I would not have you unmindful of your duty toward it. If an old man needs to have his comfort looked after, there are young men who need the pure influence of a true young woman to incite them to better and nobler living. But it is not always necessary to marry a young man in order to influence him."

She laughed pleasantly in answer to her father's quiet smile. "But that is the way young men insist upon looking at it," she said. "They refuse to be influenced unless they can get some selfish reward in return. And when they have persuaded a young lady to marry them, they go on being just as selfish or as dissipated as ever."

"They are not all as unreasonable as that, Pigeon," he answered. "But influencing young men is not your only privilege or duty. I want you to go out into the world fully understanding your relations to it, and ready to accept whatever opportunity for usefulness or happiness it may have in store for you. To allow you to become a hermit in your devotion to me would be utter selfishness. Do you not see that I cannot conscientiously keep you to myself?"

"And so you are going to push me over the edge of the nest?" she asked, smiling thoughtfully.

"Perhaps, if you should need pushing badly. You know it is the truest kindness in some instances."

"Into the arms of some young gentleman sadly in need of influence?"

"That does not follow, by any means," he answered, with a pleasant laugh. "I am quite willing to buy your ribbons and dresses for you until you find your true destiny in life. Your old lover will not live forever, remember, and you can not always view the world through his spectacles. You are a unit in the great total of humanity as well as myself. I would not have you a decimal fraction."

She sat in silence for some minutes, her eyes having that introspective look that, in the earnest-minded, betokens new epochs in mental progress. Her father looked at her fondly and thanked God for such a daughter, and one so ready to respond to all ennobling influences.

"Dear old papa!" she exclaimed, turning to him at length, "was there ever any one like you, I wonder? You have given me a high ideal, but I am going to try to follow it."

"We are not apt to suffer because our ideals are too high, daughter. But just a word about the young men. I have never seen anything in your treatment of Fred Bement but what honest friendship would justify. Do not make him suffer because of my foolish words. Let your own heart dictate your treatment of him and of all the rest. If they misjudge you then, it will be their own fault."

"There is but little danger that they will misjudge me unless it is to my disadvantage," she said laughing. "They say already that I have no heart. Perhaps it is true. What do you think about it?"

"You are the warmest-hearted maiden I ever knew, your mother not even excepted," he said, taking one of her hands in a strong, loving grip. "Some young man will find it out one of these days."

"Warm hearts suggest full stomachs," she exclaimed gayly. "That is the only sure road to a man's affections. Just look at the clock. I shall lose my power if I delay supper much longer. Aunt Sally must be in despair." And jumping up, she rushed away like a bird to the kitchen.

Five minutes afterwards her voice was again heard. "Supper, supper, supper!" she called. "Come quick, papa! I want to beat you at tennis as soon as the dishes are washed. It is a lovely evening for it."

"Coming, darling," he answered, as he gathered together the scattered pages of manuscript which Lide had left in confusion. He was accustomed to this, for his daughter was not faultless in every respect.

"O dear! It is the old story over again!" she exclaimed, as she came into the room in search of him. "Why don't you scold me, papa?" she asked as she helped arrange the papers, and then took his arm with a dancing pirouette as they started for the dining-room.

"I remember your many good points, and my heart fails me, Pigeon."

"But you scold me in your thoughts!"

"Sometimes."

"I will remember that, and be more careful after this, if I can."

"Everything is possible to him that wills."

"Except the impossible. Can a leopard change his spots?"

"If spots are inevitable, I am glad that they are no larger," he said, sitting down to the table. As soon as they were seated, Aunt Sally, their trusted domestic, took her place at one end. Their household arrangements were as simple and unconventional as their lives, and these three were bound together into one family by the common ties of humanity. There was never anything in word or act of either Lide or her father, that reminded Sally Pierson that she was not an equal member in the little family circle. She had been both mother and servant to Lide in her girlhood, and there was still love and respect in their mutual relations to each other.

Aunt Sally's principal trouble had been in regard to pay days. She detested these, and had managed to avoid them, in part, by many little devices. Lida was her paymaster, but even she did not dare to offer the money until it had been called for. "Lida, I would like to use a little money to-day," was her favorite way of asking for it. "Could I borrow some of your father?"

"Certainly," Lida would say, running away to get the sum, larger or less, that represented the debt. She would dump this into Aunt Sally's lap with a quiet smile that Aunt Sally seldom witnessed.

"My!" she would exclaim in pretended astonishment, "I didn't want that much!" But nevertheless it would all disappear into her pocket.

Supper ended, Lide proposed to bear her part in the after-supper work, but Aunt Sally protested, "Now, Lida, there is no use in helping to clean up this little mess of dishes," she said. "Go along and play tennis with your father. That's a good girl."

"You talk as if I would be doing you a favor to leave you all the work," Lide said laughing.

"So you would! So you would! It is nothing to do for just you two. I wouldn't care if you never helped at all. But go to-night, anyway."

"Will you come out and see us play when the dishes are done?"

"Yes, yes!"

"Then I will leave you alone this time," Lida said, flying away to don a very becoming tennis costume which she had recently made with Aunt Sally's assistance. She came back through the kitchen a few minutes later. "Be sure you come!" she said, pleasantly, as she passed out.

"I'll come!" Aunt Sally answered, looking after the stately, swiftly moving figure with an ever fresh admiration. "She's a dear young lady and no mistake!" she muttered. "It will be a blessed young man who gets her. He won't get no parlor canary!"

If Aunt Sally had been speaking to the professor or his daughter, she would not have duplicated her negatives. But culture had not yet succeeded in controlling her unspoken thoughts.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE CABINET DAUGHTERS

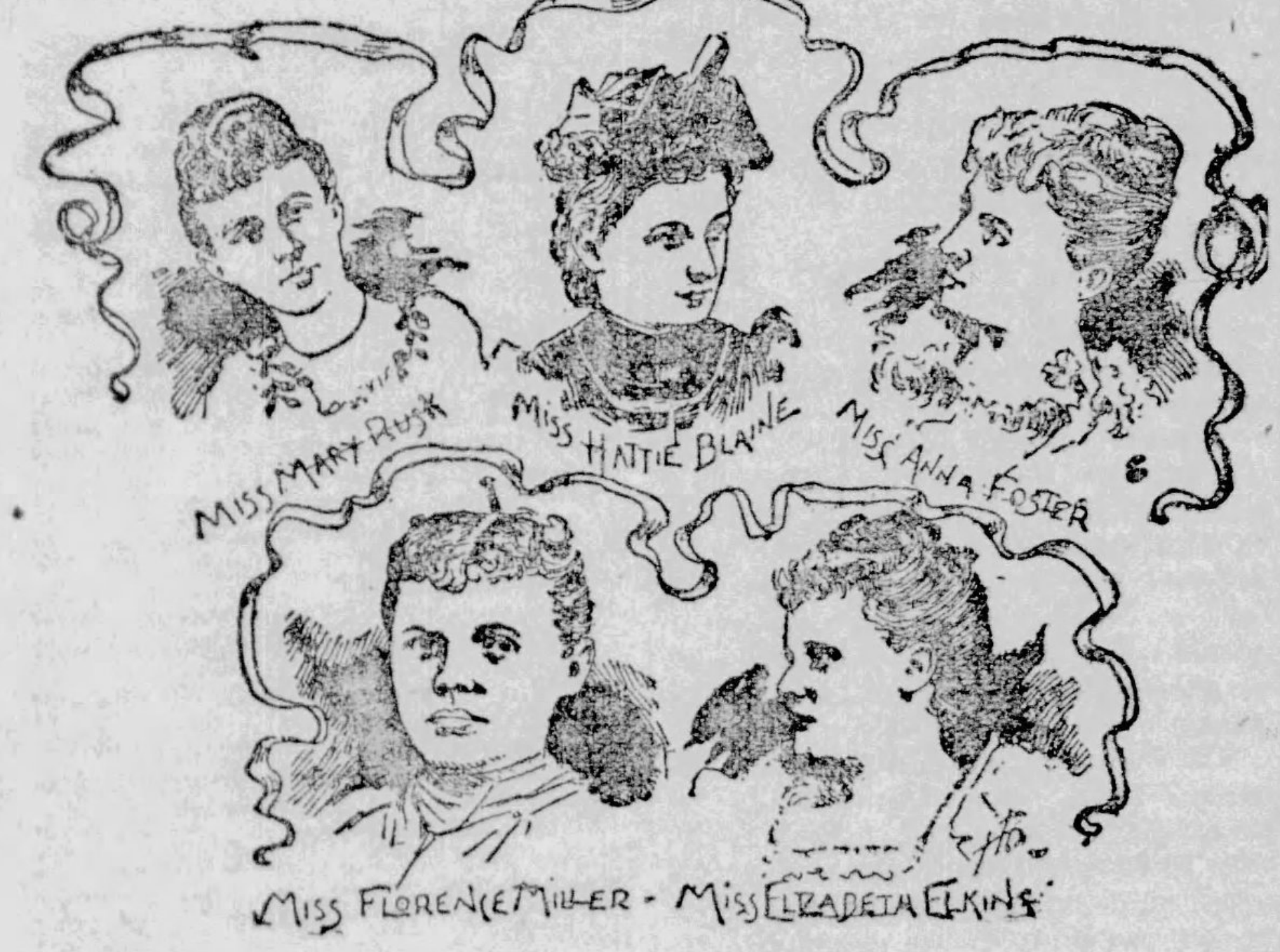
THEY ARE TRUE AMERICAN GIRLS.

Their Personal Peculiarities and Their Social Influence—Minnie Wanamaker is the Beauty, Hattie Blaine the Favorite.

The Cabinet daughter is an important factor in the social structure of the capital says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Recorder*. When rumors of new Cabinet appointments are flying around, one the first queries among the women of the official circle is whether there are any daughters in the family or not. The Cabinet daughters rank next to the daughters of the President and Vice President, and since they are called on frequently to stand in their mother's places, their duties are much more important.

The Cabinet girls are apt to be regarded as leading very airy, gauzy, rainbow-tinted existences, riding on the curling crest of the biggest social breaker, and never having a serious thought of any kind. The fact is that the Cabinet girls have distinct careers marked out for them and are as hard-working members of the Cabinet circle in proportion to their strength as their distinguished fathers. A Cabinet girl is forever at her mother's elbow or else standing temporarily in her mother's company shoes, and it also happens that not only are they in demand by the outside world, but they are absolutely necessary to the home comfort of the family.

During Harrison's administration, owing to the death and resignations in the Cabinet, there have been more than the usual number of cabinet daughters, and, strange to relate, it has never been possible to have more than five of the girls for more than a couple of months at the same time. There have been ten altogether who have figured as Cabinet daughters—Miss Blaine, the Misses Windom, Miss Foster, Miss Proctor, Miss Wanamaker, Miss Elkins, Miss Miller and Miss Rusk. Mrs. Wilmerding, as the head of Secretary Tracy's household, figures as a Cabinet lady and occupies the same position at the White House and other functions as her mother would. Her daughter, Miss Alice Wilmerding, has not made a formal debut and is still in school, although on several occasions she has assisted her mother on reception days and presided at the tea table. In the Noble household there are no daughters, but Mrs. Noble's sisters, the Misses Halstead, fill the same position as far as social affairs go.



DAUGHTERS OF THE CABINET.

Miss Blaine's Position.

Miss Hattie Blaine has been so prominently before the public that, in spite of the premier's recent resignation, it is almost impossible to think of Miss Blaine except as the ranking Cabinet daughter. Miss Blaine is a girl who commands the sincerest admiration from all who come in contact with her. She is the member of the family who is most liked here. She is rather unusual as a girl. In person she is slender, of medium height, with a high forehead that is never concealed, and below it a pair of eyes that are accustomed to judging every one quickly and correctly. Her chin and mouth are the features of the face, and are more delicately cut than any of the other Blaine faces. Her hair is drawn smoothly and loosely back to the nape of a neck that is as perfect as that of any of the famous French beauties, while her head has a poise that never allows a mistake.

Miss Blaine always has had a great objection to publicity, and yet it must be allowed that she always treated newspaper people with an irresistible frankness that was little short of diplomatic. She once said that Walker Blaine had told her to never seem to conceal anything from newspaper people, to treat them squarely and frankly, but never to tell them anything she did not want to.

The surest way to win Miss Blaine's regard was to omit any mention of herself or her relatives. She has always lived before the public, and since she has been the only daughter at home she has occupied a position few girls of her age ever have, and there is no one who, knowing her, has not admired the way in which she has carried herself in every difficult position. She is a regular New England girl in common sense and intelligence, and if she had ever been placed in a position where she was called on to earn her bread and butter, the butter would have been of superfine quality.

During the season just passed she has officiated as the head of the household for all but the last two months. She has accompanied the secretary whenever he has gone out, which has been continually, except when he has been confined to the house, and in addition, Mrs. Blaine has been ill and has demanded much of Hattie's attention, for she is the favorite child. When Mrs. Blaine speaks of "Acher," as Hattie is called, her voice is very soft and eloquent. Miss Blaine has much of her father's magnetism, and is a great favorite in the society she prefers most. It has been constantly rumored that Truxton Beale, the minister to Persia, had won the promise of Miss Blaine's hand, but recently that has been denied by both parties in a very quiet way.

Miss Anna Foster.

The daughter who will rank all the other girls until the appointment of a new secretary of State, or, in case the new secretary should have no daughter, is Miss Anna Foster. Miss Foster has been able to jump into favor with every one at once, although she has had but one season here as a member of the Cabinet. She is blessed with gray eyes that laugh and have a perpetual twinkle. She has had to stand in her mother's place much of the winter, owing to the absence of the secretary and his wife from the city. As you enter the Foster residence, on Vermont avenue, and the footman calls out "Miss Smith," or whatever it is, you hardly know your own name, but a little hand is held out, a dazzling, but not profuse, smile shines on your face, and Miss Foster will make you feel sure that she knows your name and knows all about yourself, whether you do or not.

Miss Foster is peculiarly fond of Washington life.

"Like Washington?" she says. "Of course. Only I can't have Boofer and my horses here. But the theaters are charming, and that makes up somewhat."

Boofer is a little Mexican dog, and, if there is anything that possesses Miss Foster's heart, it is Boofer. Miss Foster is a splendid horse-woman. The secretary and his daughter are very good chums, and one of the greatest pleasures they have is to attend the theater together. Miss Foster is a girl for emergencies. When the secretary and his wife took the house here last fall, Miss Anna came on, and had everything ready for her mother to take possession of. She is a good housekeeper, and is frequently seen at market ordering dinners and nice bits for the secretary's capricious appetite.

Farmer Rusk's Daughter.

Her oldest friend here is Miss Rusk, the daughter of the secretary of Agriculture. Miss Rusk is one of the prettiest girls in the Cabinet families. In the Rusk household she is the support of her mother, and tends to social duties like a veteran. There is nothing but common sense about her, and while she likes Washington and knows it like a book, Miss Rusk much prefers a quiet home life. She has Norse blood in her, and exhibits a quiet self-possession that is very reassuring. There is one thing her friends always claim for her, and that is that she is a perfect housewife. She practically takes charge of the house, the servants and the table. She composes the menu and then does the marketing herself. She visits the big market only on rare occasions, and claims not to know one piece of meat from another, but she does know how to make the butcher responsible for what he sends to the Rusk table, and if it isn't satisfactory the young housekeeper knows just what remedy to apply, and the tradesmen understand that she is not to be trifled with. Miss Rusk is very proud of her father. She reads a great deal, and has a well-stored memory. She is traveling now in Europe with Mrs. and Miss Foster.

Miss Elkins.

The latest edition to the list of Cabinet daughters is Miss Elkins, the daughter of the secretary of War. There is something very attractive about Miss Elkins, and it probably is her determination to be popular. The keynote to Miss Elkins is her devotion to her father. When she first came here she asked some one if they thought she could make a success, and then added that she wanted to be popular for her father's sake. And she has been popular, but for her own self. She is a tall, strong girl, with a magnificent figure, fine shoulders and a superb carriage. She is always correctly and handsomely gowned, and, although she is a daughter of the secretary's first wife, she is devoted to the present Mrs. Elkins, and the two work together to make their home a social center. There is no more popular Cabinet girl than Miss Elkins, and her winter has been one stream of social successes. She rides, dances, talks well and plays better.

Miss Minnie Wanamaker.

The prettiest girl in the Cabinet is Miss Minnie Wanamaker. She is a perfect blonde, with soft golden hair and blue eyes, and is perfectly fitted for the position she occupies. Wealth and travel have added to her accomplishments and developed all her common sense. She is Mrs. Wanamaker's right hand, and whatever she does is done with a determination, and yet no one ever saw Miss Wanamaker disturbed or flurried by any event. The Wanamakers are continually overwhelmed by demands for charity, and many of these are turned over to Miss Minnie to settle. While society naturally fills much of her time, she has a very strong fondness for reading, and has an unusual taste, which she has cultivated, for history.

Miss Wanamaker's wealth has subjected her to the schemes of matchmakers during her residence here, but as yet she seems to have escaped all the snares. She assists her mother at her receptions with charming grace, and if not standing by her side, wanders through the house, making every one feel at home. She never says a word about the strange looking people who flock about the Wanamaker table on such days. She simply tries to make them feel that every one is welcome, and no amount of laughter from friends ever provokes the slightest smile from her at these poor people. Her favorite colors are white and blue, pale gray or light yellow, and she almost invariably wears one of these.

Miss Florence Miller.

The attorney general has two daughters, but only one of them is "out." Miss Florence Miller is a brown-haired Western girl, as sincere as she can be, and Mrs. Miller declares she never could perform all her duties if it were not for Miss Florence. The Millers live very simply and endeavor to banish as much of the ceremony from their social life as possible. Miss Miller seconds all this and the Miller household is a very jolly one, especially when the boys are at home.

Miss Miller shares all her mother's cares. She receives for her or returns her calls, or takes charge of the house for her. The Millers have a peculiar arrangement whereby one week Mrs. Miller looks after everything. The next week Miss Miller assumes charge and then her mother thinks no more of what is going on than if she were only a guest. Miss Miller tends to the servants and goes marketing just the same as her mother would. By this plan it saves the strength of both and they are able to keep up with all the demands upon them. Miss Miller has spent some time abroad, and has many happy accomplishments.

These six girls are all good American girls. There is no nonsense about them, although they outrank socially all the girls in the country except the Vice President's daughters. Not one of them has a particle of affectation. They are good-looking, sensible girls, capable and ready to accept whatever task falls to them. They are, above all, girls who are willing to let their mothers be heard before they are; and when it comes to applications for influence, which they do not escape any more than the rest of the family, they sensibly leave such things alone. They are generally satisfied with American clothes, American customs and the same kind of manners; and, altogether, the girls of the country can take pride in the fact that they have such good representation in the Cabinet daughters.

Pretty Hat.

A dainty little hat for a tiny maid is made of Swiss grass in a pale shade of green, braided in an open pattern and trimmed with a scarf of soft silk in white. The little dress, which may be worn with the hat, is of white or almond colored crepon, edged with two bands of green velvet. A double girdle and bretelles of the velvet ornament the low bodice, which is worn over a deep square of rich lace, lined with silk and puffed sleeves of the crepon, having bands and bows of velvet with deep lace cuffs.

He Was Too Late.

"Were you at the sea shore last summer, Polly?"

"Only for a day."

"Did you bathe?"

"No. Somebody else was using the ocean when we were there."—[Bazar.

When Lawyers Get Paid.

Mr. Greatwadde—These lawyers are fearfully exhorbitant. I had my will drawn up to-day and he got $50 for it.

Mrs. Greatwadde—That's nothing. Just think of what he'll get when you die.—[Detroit Free Press.

Recent Literature.

Latest Volumes to be Found on the Blade's Book Table.

A volume which follows in the wake of one reviewed in these columns some time ago, "Francis Bacon and His Secret Society," by Mrs. Henry Pott, is one entitled "The Columbus of Literature; or, Bacon's New World of Sciences," by W. F. C. Wigston, author of "A New Study of Shakespeare;" "Bacon, Shakespeare and the Rosicrucians." A careful reading of the introduction will show something of the author's ground, and what he is endeavoring to prove. He designs, he says, to throw further light upon Mrs. Pott's theory, and to excite an interest in the works of Bacon, which are hardly known at all. The publishers are F. J. Schulte & Co., 298 Dearborn street, Chicago.

A delightful volume for all readers who enjoy the personally told experiences of public men and women, is one entitled "Politics and Pen Pictures at Home and Abroad," by Henry W. Hilliard. The author has had wide experiences, both at home and abroad, in the service of his country, and being familiar with some of the most important events during the last half century, and also acquainted with the most conspicuous actors in what he calls "The great drama of this Nineteenth century now drawing to its close." This valuable work is published by G. P. Putnam Sons, New York city.

The third number of the "Picturesque Geographical Readers," the author of which is Chas. F. King, has been recently published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, under the title of "The Land We Live In." In this volume descriptions are given of visits made by the Cartnell family to the industrial centers of the Eastern and Middle states, as well as to the principal cities. These descriptions are thoroughly illustrated, and the reader can not fail to obtain a great deal of geographical information from them.

The same publishers issue "The Spirit of the New Education," by Louisa Parsons Hopkins, who is the supervisor of the Boston public schools. The volume is made up of various addresses which were an outgrowth of close relations with the educational reforms of the day. Among the subjects treated are the following: "Manual Training," "Kindergarten Addresses," "The Utility of the Ideal," "The Relations of the Schools to Citizenship," "Character as an Object of School Education," "Elementary Science," "Public School Curriculum," "Moral Education," "Physical Training as a Means of Moral Training," "Our Divine Attachments," etc.

A great deal of interest has been excited in this country in the use of the Swedish system of gymnastics. In order to facilitate a knowledge of that system, a manual, by Baron Nils Posse, has been issued by Lee & Shepard, Boston. The author gives the fundamental principles of the system, and illustrates them by drawings.

The question of whether character could be determined by handwriting, has been a subject of discussion for a long time, and many people are fully convinced that it may be put upon a scientific basis. In a little volume entitled, "Talks on Graphology," the authors, whose names are not given, have shown how a letter can be analyzed, to define the writer's habits of thought and action, and the disposition and characteristics. Lee & Shepard, Boston, are the publishers.

This publishing house also issues another of Oliver Optic's stories, a second volume of "The All Over the World" series. The title is "A Millionaire at Sixteen; or, the Cruise of the Guardian Mother." This continues the story of the adventures of Louis Belgrave, which was begun in "A Missing Millionaire."

Another story which has already become popular, and of which Lee & Shepard issue a new and revised edition, is "Father Brighthopes: An Old Clergyman's Vacation," by J. T. Trowbridge. This is one of the most successful of this author's books, and to answer a demand for it, it has been reissued and new plates and illustrations added.

A book full of much that the thoughtful man and woman are interested in, is one entitled "God's Image in Man," which is further described as "Some Intuitive Perceptions of Truth," by Henry Wood, author of "Edward Burton," "Natural Law in the Business World," etc. To those familiar with the style of this writer, no word need be said to attract attention to the volume. That it is written upon the highest plane, spiritually, goes without saying. Its reading can not fail to uplift the reader into a higher world of living. It is published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

AD-LA-I

'Tis a most auspicious time
For a rousing campaign rhyme,
Yes, indeed;
One can perpetrate it quick,
For Ben goes sort of slick
'Long with Reid.

But poor Ad-la-i, alas,
Must with Grover go to grass,
This is so;
The man may take my hat
Who can jingle words like that,
'Tis no go.

Now, with Harrison and Reid,
Anybody can succeed,
Or his wife;
We are equal to the racket
We have votes and brains to back it,
Bet your life.

Holy Moses! "What a name
To fill the trump of Fame!"
I must say;
Ad-la-i thy case is hard,
Blest, indeed, would be thy bard
Were it Gray!

In that Wigwam nearly drowned,
With their lives insured, they found
'T wasn't fun!
Ad-la-i no drugs can cure,
Whitelaw Reid will wax him sure
As a gun!

—[Boston Journal.

European Women Interested.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers, who has recently returned from a European tour, reports that the women of Europe, particularly of Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium, are deeply interested in the World's Fair, and are working hard to make the woman's branch of it a splendid success. The women's commissions, which have been formed in these countries, include many of the most distinguished and honored women known at court. The outlook is most promising for a great exhibit of women's industrial, educational and charitable work, from both this country and from abroad.

France at the Fair.

Three World's Fair commissioners from France are now in Chicago, to erect and decorate the building which will be the headquarters of France at the Fair, and to complete arrangements for installing the French exhibit. They are Baron de Vialar, M. Rene Dubuisson and M. Henri Motte. They say that France will have an exhibit unrivaled by that of any other nation and that will eclipse anything of the kind ever previously undertaken by the French government. They have asked for 200,000 square feet additional space. The French building is to be one of the finest of foreign structures and decorated most artistically under direction of M. Motte, who is a celebrated painter and decorator.

Fine Arts at the Fair.

Chief Ives, who is in Europe in the interest of the Fine Arts department of the World's Fair, has written that the French and American artists in Paris are all agog with enthusiasm for the fair. The American artists are hard at work, and their section of the exhibit will be unexpectedly large and of the highest order. Chief Ives had several conferences with Commissioner Proust, who is chief of the Fine Arts department of the French exhibit, and finds the representative men of French art circles active and in earnest to make their display exceptionally fine and surpassing in extent anything formerly accomplished.

Chromatic Allopathy.

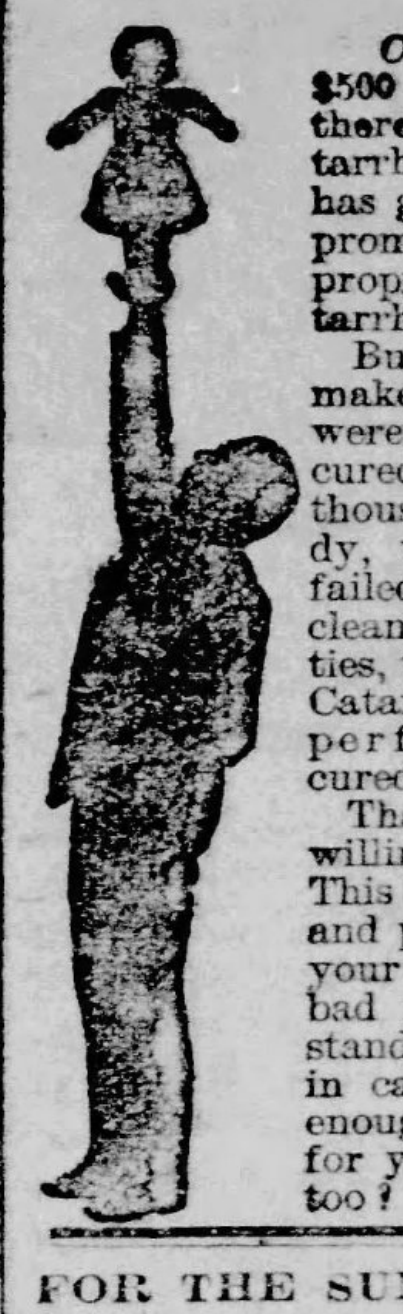
Sadboy—Oh, I've got the blues frightfully. Haven't you something that I can read to cure them?

Gadboy—Why, most assuredly. Here's "The Scarlet Letter," "The Woman in White," and "The Yellow Plush Papers." I am sure any one of them would knock the blues.—[Boston Courier.

The Way They Ask in Maine.

"I say, my friend," said a traveler in Maine, "can you tell me where there's a haunted house?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "Come with me and you'll find any kind of spirits you want."—[Washington Star.



On the one hand there's $500 in cash; on the other, there's a cure for your Catarrh. One of these two things has got to come to you—that's promised and agreed by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

But, do you think they'd make any such promise if they weren't sure that you'd be cured? That has come to thousands, through this Remedy, when everything else has failed. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, the worst chronic cases of Catarrh in the Head have been perfectly and permanently cured.

That's the reason they're willing to take such a risk. This is what they say, clearly and plainly: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing, we'll pay you $500 in cash." If they have faith enough to say that, isn't it safe for you to have a little faith, too?

FOR THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

Evening and Fete Dresses that Are Marvels of Beauty.

Evening and fete dresses are engrossing much of our attention, now that the summer campaign is fairly opened. The fashion of cutting the bodice low in the shoulders, which obtained in the early Victorian era, with all its advantages for the display of a pretty neck and all its undesirability for one of meagre charms, is surely coming back to favor. The fete bodice, popularized by the beautiful women of the Third empire, is also a favorite model for summer, and with these there is a whole family of chemisette bodices, trying, indeed, to the women whose shoulders are not beautifully moulded, and whose heads are not well poised. A novelty in evening gowns is the combination of velvet with lace as a garniture for gowns of frail and delicate fabrics. A dress of pink grenadine, with lace flounces on the skirt, has puffed sleeves of almond green velvet, a broad collerette of fine old point lace, nearly covering the bodice in the back and falling over the sleeves, and a chemisette or baby waist in front, gathered to an up-standing frill, and belted with a folded girdle of velvet. Delsarte teachers and physical culture savants will be in great demand during the coming season, when the new bodice shall have reached the extreme of decency, and even the necklace of jewels wherewith we were wont to hide the deficiencies in tissue, the aggressiveness of the osseous structure, is demanded by fashion as a decoration for the bodice instead of an ornament for the throat.

One of the most charming of summer fete gowns, because the simplest in cut and finish, is of grenadine in the peculiar shimmering shaded stripes now in vogue, black, with an iridescence of blue and pink like the sunset, and made up over sky blue silk, has a deep Spanish flounce of the material set on with a puff of the same, half a yard from the edge of the skirt, and a narrow black velvet belt, fastened with a rosette bow on one side. But the chief feature of the gown, which lends it a quaint charm easily distinguished from more conventional costumes, is a fichu of fine creamy lace, knotted carelessly about the throat, and matched by lace frills in the short sleeves that appear on gowns for summer wear. Another attractive gown fo carriage or fete wear introduces one of the peculiar features of the season's gowns—that of having the bodice and skirt made of different materials. The skirt and sleeves are of pale fawn crepon with silk stripes of pale pink, green and biscuit color. The bodice and sash are of olive silk. Full double frills of ivory white guipure silk cross the bodice outlining the yoke and full double puffs of crepon finish the sleeves at the top. The double ruffle reappears again at the bottom of the skirt, which is cut on the cross and trails considerably at the back. The petticoat matches the pink stripe in color, and has ruffles of cream white lace.

The Daughter of an Editor.

"Why did you reject him?"

"He was not accompanied by stamps."—[Life.

Drink in Denmark.

It is said that Denmark, small as it is among nations, consumes twice as much liquor as Germany.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Proud Flesh.

Mrs. B. L., Montana: Croton oil is not a good counter-irritant, if used freely. The editor has known it to cause pustulation several years after the part was seemingly healed. You are advised to poultice the part for three or four days with linseed meal poultice, on which there has been sprinkled a tablespoonful of pulverized charcoal. Then wash the sore with warm water and castile soap. Afterward, for a few days, wash with carbolic acid 1 part, water 10 parts. Then mix and apply twice daily: acetate of lead, 1 oz.; sulphate of zinc, ½ oz.; water, 1 pint. If there is much proud flesh, and the sore continues obstinate, paint over the part with nitrate of silver, 1 drachm; water, 1 oz. A soft linen or muslin cloth should be laid over the part to keep out the dirt.

Will Not Heal.

H. C. M., Alabama: The fact that the part where the incision was made in castrating your horse will not heal, and that proud flesh has formed to the depth of two inches, with formation of pus sacks, make the case one that should receive the attention of a veterinarian, who will carefully examine, and see if the operation had been properly done. In the meantime, foment the part daily for half an hour for three days in succession, and then touch the proud flesh with powdered alum, 2 drachms; sulphate of zinc, 20 grains; water, 1 pint. This may be applied with a feather. The part where pus forms should be opened and injected with a little of the above. Before applying above, give the animal a cathartic of aloes, 3 drachms; bicarbonate of soda, 1 oz. Follow this with citrate of iron and ammonia, 6 drachms; powder and divide into 12 powders. Give one of these two or three times a day on a mash, or dissolved in drinking water, or as a drench. If the application of the zinc and alum does not remove the proud flesh, paint the part with nitrate of silver, 1 drachm; water 1 pint. It should always be remembered that before giving iron or arsenic to a horse, a laxative should be first given.

Sheep Sorrel.

Subscriber: The *Country Gentleman* in reply to an inquiry, says: This weed (*Rumex acetosella*) often thrives under varying circumstances and on unlike soils, often on light and worn soils, but frequently on fertile ground, and the general remedy, therefore, is the same treatment which should be given to all other weeds—namely, clean and thorough cultivation. Enriching the land with manure, in connection with thorough tillage, is of more or less value. The application of lime or marl has been found useful in some localities, and this limited success has led to the mistaken adoption of lime as the universal remedy. It may be well, however, to add a portion of it to the barn manure when this is applied, as aiding in the growth of such farm crops as tend to smother and keep out the weed. But it must be remembered that soils which are quite unlike in their nature and composition may need quite unlike treatment, and continued and thorough cultivation with this as with other weeds is a general remedy. The application of bone fertilizers, in aiding the growth of farm crops and crowding out this weed, must be beneficial. The sorrel cannot, of course, grow without the previous scattering of its seed, but its perennial roots aid in its holding its position when introduced in patches.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Alfalfa Hay for Horses.

EDITOR BLADE FARMSTEAD:—First, it yields from one to two tons per acre. We cut it from two to five times during the season. Second, horses do well on it. It is a little "washy" when not well cured. Third, when it begins to bloom put it in small shocks and let it stand a few days, until cured, and you will save all the leaves. Give your horses all the hay they want.—J. M. HAMILTON, California.

Alfalfa.

EDITOR BLADE FARMSTEAD:—In answer to R. F. Johnson's queries will say: I have had several years' experience raising alfalfa, and know whereof I speak. First, he asks how much does it yield per acre? This depends on land; from two to four tons per crop, in this vicinity. We cut from two three crops a year. Second, yes; horses thrive splendidly on it, and it is good for farm horses, but for fast driving it is not recommended, as it is too "washy." The best time to cut alfalfa is when it is in full bloom. Do not let it get too dry after cutting, but rake and bunch into small bunches as soon as it is well wilted. Let lie a few days in the bunch, then haul to stack or barn. Put up this way, it retains its bright, green color, and is relished by all kinds of stock. Even hogs will get fat on alfalfa hay, and alfalfa beef is next to corn fed.—J. L. HASH, Nevada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Market and Breeding Hogs.

A correspondent says in the *Orange Judd Farmer*: If one has good shelter and time to care properly for pigs, have sows farrow in March and April; if not, have pigs come in June and keep them over winter and market the next June or September. Young sows ought to be in good condition and fed liberally. Begin to feed pigs skim milk when a month old, and when five or six weeks old, mix in a little oil meal, chopped oats and mill stuff. Soon they will want a little shelled corn and oats. As preventives and condiments, sulphur, copperas, spirits of turpentine, salt, ashes and charcoal are good. I place my chief reliance on cleanliness, varieties of feeding stuffs, pure water, and plenty of pasture. Avoid sudden changes in diet. Well cared for pigs will about wean themselves when 10 or 12 weeks old. At this age, I remove the dams to another lot, and feed them very sparingly during several days. Feed the pigs four or five times a day. Begin to fatten spring pigs in October or November, marketing them when 8 or 9 months old. Dispose of June pigs when 12 or 15 months of age. For breeding purposes I prefer a sire measuring at 6 months a little more in length than at heart and flank, with broad, level or slightly arched back, straight bottom line, full quarters, and sides even with ham and shoulder, a fine head and ear, and full jowl. He must be of good size, but not too coarse, and stand squarely on strong legs. His surface must be smooth, with a coat of fine hair. I wish the sows to have similar characteristics. Feed for breeding pigs as for pork, except the finishing off. Also, as soon as sows begin to get heavy keep them distant from the boars. This is important.

Late-keeping Apples.

None of our apples will resist peculiarly unfavorable conditions. An equable temperature is better than a low temperature. It is particularly unfortunate to store fruit in a drying atmosphere. A moist cellar, not really moldy, is better than a quite dry one. I have apples stored in a cellar into which an elbow from the furnace projects, and last year the fruit shriveled. This year the graveled floor is sprinkled once a day with water, and the result is very favorable. My apples are neither drying nor decaying. Those who store fruit are also aware that when the cellar is opened in spring to a full circulation of outside air the decay is much hastened. An equable temperature, as conditions allow, should be maintained. In city cellars fruit is more often lost on account of dryness than heat, and I recommend the sprinkling process.

By all odds the best place for storage is in bins about twenty inches deep, suspended along the middle of the cellar in two tiers. Barrels cannot so easily be looked over. There is a prevailing opinion that apples had better not be picked over or disturbed during the winter. This, of course, involves the waste of all partly decayed fruit. Stored in bins apples can be handled as often as necessary, if care is taken not to break rotting ones and get the sound ones infected by the decay. There really ought to be little loss from a cellar full of fruit. As fast as decay begins the waste should go to horses and cows—much to their advantage. I have stored over one hundred bushels this winter, and shall use, not lose, every bushel.

With these precautions, what sorts of apples are our best keepers? The Hubbardston and Belmont and Snow are not all gone before January, but they are of little value after that time. The Spitzenberg may be counted as a January apple. Pound Sweet will keep till April, but is not a good apple after December, besides needing constant watching. The Wagner is in its prime in January, so is the Spy, but both will keep until April. The Greening has the happy power of holding its flavor until very late. The Kirkland, a native of this section, a seedling of the Bellefleur, is good for nothing before January, and at its best in March and April. The Jonathan holds its own until April—a small but most delicious fruit—a seedling of the Spitzenberg. Seek-no-further is excellent until March, and keeps easily. The Black Gillifleur is finest in January and February, but keeps into March. Baldwin keeps till April, and holds its flavor well. An occasional King will be in condition till midwinter, but with me the end of them is, or ought to be, in January. The Roxbury Russet is sweeter and better from January 1 until May. The Belle Bonne, sweet, is a superb fruit through January, February and March. The Ladies' Sweeting I do not value, but it keeps admirably till May. Grimes' Golden keeps well till April, a fairly good fruit. White Pippin keeps easily till April, and is a good late apple, handsome, smooth and large. Ben Davis keeps easily till April, but so will cobble-stones. Tolman's Sweet keeps without trouble till March, but I cannot see that it deserves a place with Belle Bonne. Swaar holds out till May, and in good flavor all the time.

If I were to make out a list of best very long keepers I would take Greening, Northern Spy, Kirkland, Jonathan, Seek-no-Further, Roxbury Russet, Swaar, Wagner, Belle-Bonne. This list I hold to include all the best qualities until the last, and to give as little trouble as any. The Wagners are too delicious to be left out, but are not quite the latest keepers, counting retention of flavor. Those who are fond of Gillifleur may add that. The best baking apple in the list is the Roxbury Russet. My list is made out for the latitude of Boston and Central New York, Northern Ohio, and the Northwest. Farther south most of these apples mature earlier, and are not late keepers.—[E. P. Powell in Garden and Forest.

LIKED BY EVERYBODY.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Charming and Popular Wife of the Vice President.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton, before her marriage to the Vice President of the United States, was Miss Annie Street, of New York city, a talented and charming young woman, of many ambitions and with all the natural abilities necessary to enable her to realize them. On her mother's side she was a descendant of the Stuyvesants, and her father's family was equally illustrious, belonging to the Streets of Albany. When she married Mr. Morton he was at the head of the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., and a man of much wealth. Those who had known the pretty young girl prophesied she would become a social power in the gay world, but they soon found their forecastings had been in vain.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

Assured of her unquestioned position in society, which was doubly hers by right of birth as well as by reason of her own personal worth, her ambitions evidently did not lie in the direction of shining brilliantly among Mr. McAllister's favorites, says the New York *Journal*. She devoted herself almost entirely to the care of her children, overlooking their studies, training their thoughts and moulding their characters in a way that would be well for many mothers to follow. She was always accessible to them, no teas or dinners, dances or large entertainments prevented them from sharing their smallest joys with her, and she was their companion as well as their mother. The home life in that big, old-fashioned house on the northeast corner of Forty-second street and Fifth avenue (which has since been altered into an apartment house), for that is where the Mortons lived in those days, was an ideal one.

Mr. Morton had political aspirations, with which his wife sympathized, and they were first gratified by the district in which he lived sending him to Congress. Then Mr. Morton was sent to France to represent this country, and upon his return assumed his present position.

A prolonged residence abroad and four years spent in the highest circles of Washington society, coupled with the fact that her daughters are nearly of an age when they must soon make their formal entree into the gay world, will probably induce Mrs. Morton, at the expiration of her husband's term of office, to return to this city and to assume her rightful place in society here.

Mrs. Morton is a delightful hostess and has a charm of manner which captivates all who come in contact with her. Her warm brown hair is slightly streaked with silver and makes a most attractive setting for her youthful face, one of the sweetest and kindest imaginable.

A Dust Detector.

Some curious color phenomena have been observed by John Aitkin when air is suddenly expanded, and have led to the construction of a new instrument called the "koniscope," for roughly determining the amount of impurities in the air. The instrument consists simply of an air pump and a tube 20 inches long provided with glass ends. The air to be tested is drawn into the tube, where it is moistened and expanded. If comparatively few dust particles are present—say, 80,000 per cubic centimeter—the color is very faint, but a blue of increasing depth occurs as the particles increase in number, becoming a very dark blue with 4,000,000 per cubic centimeter. The koniscope makes it easy to trace the pollution arising in our homes from open flames and other causes, and to separate pure from impure currents in the rooms.

It Was no Accident.

Jewelers' Review.

R. A. Koon—Didn't yer guarantee dis yah watch fo' a yeah?

Jeweler—Yes; but not accidents.

R. A. Koon—"Den you gib me a new one. I done busted hit obah Sam Johnsing.s head, an' dat wa'n't no accident, sah; I done hit a puhpose."

A Deadly Joke.

A practical joker lost his life while swimming near Highspire, Pa., last week. He called to his companions for help, but he had fooled them that way before, and thinking that he was joking, allowed him to drown. It was a modern tragedy that illustrates a very old fable.

England's Universities.

England with 94 universities has 2,723 more professors and 51,814 more students than the 360 universities in the United States. The revenues of Oxford and Cambridge represent a capital of about $75,000,000. The University of Leipsic is worth nearly $30,000,000.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, has conferred upon Governor McKinley the degree of doctor of laws in recognition of his attainments and illustrious public services.

A Siamese potentate, Prince Damrong, belies his name by taking all practical steps toward improving the condition of his people. He is particularly anxious that education shall be general.

Justin McCarthy, the well-known Irish member of parliament, has in the past devoted considerable attention to verse-writing, but recently said to a friend that he did not think any verse he ever wrote was worth reproduction.

Consul General New says that Chauncey M. Depew touched all the buttons and the convention did the rest. He looks upon Depew as the only man in the country who can touch a button and secure results without his actual presence.

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

Ad Valorem Duties.

S. D. N., North Lansing, Mich., asks: "The present tariff on wool is 30 per cent ad valorem—i. e., according to value—or 30 per cent of its value. How is the value determined? From the market quotations of Australia, England or Canada, from wherever shipped, or from the market quotations of New York or Toledo, or other place to where shipped, and on the day when application is made to pay duties?"

All ad valorem duties are calculated on the purchase price of the articles, as given in the invoice, which accompanies the shipment. For instance, a wool merchant in New York buys a quantity of wool in Sydney, Australia. The merchant in Sydney makes out a bill for the wool, stating the number of pounds, price per pound, etc. When this wool reaches New York this invoice is verified by examining and weighing the wool, and by putting the purchaser under oath as to the correctness of the purchase price named; and the duty on the wool is then estimated and paid. The same is true regarding all imports on which ad valorem duties are paid.

Selling Prices of Bonds.

J. M. N., Mt. Vernon, Mo., asks: "What was the greatest discount United States bonds sold at during the war?"

The first issue of war bonds were the 6's, due in 1881 and issued in 1861. Their lowest selling price that year was 85; in 1862, 85¾; in 1864, 91¾; in 1864, 104, and thereafter at at premium.

The 5-20's, issued in 1862 and thereafter, always sold at a premium. This was the chief issue of war bonds. Of the 10-40's, issued in 1864 and succeeding years, the highest and lowest prices in the years given were as follows:

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.
1864	103¼	92½
1865	102⅞	89¼
1866	103¼	89
1867	104	97¼

And thereafter at a premium. These were the selling prices on the stock exchange in New York, and compiled from the official records of that body; these are the only official figures on record.

What on earth does the price of bonds at that time have to do with any political or financial question of the present time, when the conditions are utterly changed? The "calamity shriekers" of Missouri don't seem able to get beyond the war era.

British Free Trade.

A. M., Chattanooga, Tenn.: Great Britain is not an entirely free trade country. It levies duties on certain imported articles for the purpose of raising revenue to support the government. It is called a free trade country for the reason that its tariff is levied for the sole purpose of raising revenue, thus distinguishing it from countries which levy duties for the protection of their industries as well as a source of revenue. Great Britain levies duties on tea, coffee, tobacco and other articles which it does not produce, while manufactured goods and other commodities competing with commodities of home production are admitted free. In short, its policy is the opposite of protection, and as near free trade as is consistent with its financial needs. The United States, on the other hand, levies duties on imports with the object of protecting its industries, and, contrary to Great Britain, admits non-competing necessaries of life free, while it places a protective tariff on commodities competing with home production. Free trade in the strict sense of the term is not found in any country. England comes nearest of all to that condition.

Money Planks in 1865.

W. D. S., Worland, Mo., asks: "Give the money plank of both parties from the platforms of 1865."

There were no national conventions in 1865, as it was not a Presidential year. There was no money plank in either national platform in 1864, except this in the Republican platform:

"That the national faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate; and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal state to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency."

Honest and brave words, and well fitted for the trying times of the darkest year of the war; but the money question as we understand it had not arisen.

Maria Mitchell.

J. F., Spring Valley, Minn.: Miss Maria Mitchell was the daughter of Prof. William Mitchell, an astronomer, and was born in Nantucket, Mass., August 1, 1818. She early made such progress in mathematics and astronomy as to be able to assist her father in his investigations, meanwhile acquiring her education under his tuition. She was appointed librarian of the Nantucket athenaeum while yet a girl, and held it for many years. She continued her astronomical investigations, and on October 1, 1847, she discovered a comet, for which she was awarded a gold medal by the king of Denmark. When the publication of the American nautical almanac was begun, she was employed on that work. In 1858 she went to Europe and visited the principal observatories. In 1865 she was made professor of astronomy at Vassar, which she held until 1888, when she resigned. The trustees refused to act on the resignation, but granted her leave of absence.

Congressional Salaries.

C. M. H., Alamosa, Colo.: We do not see how there can be any "contradictory statements" about the salaries of the officials you mention, as they have been the same for many years. They are as follows.

	Salary per year.
President	$50,000
Vice President	8,000
All Cabinet officers	8,000
President *pro tempore* of Senate	8,000
All other U. S. Senators	5,000
Speaker of the House	8,000
All other Representatives	5,000

Senators and Representatives are also allowed mileage, at the rate of 20 cents per mile of travel, each annual session, to and from Washington; and also an allowance of $125 per annum for stationery and newspapers.

John W. Foster.

A. K., Poplar Bluff, Mo.: The statement that Hon. John W. Foster, the new Secretary of State, "was an attorney for five or six foreign powers, doing business for them at Washington," is utterly misleading. There is a large class of cases in which the rights of citizens of other countries are involved, coming before the departments at Washington, and before the Supreme court of the United States. Such cases require lawyers of the highest ability, and with a full knowledge of international law. They are called "international cases," and it was such practice Mr. Foster had. There is in such cases no element of serving foreign governments, and nothing discreditable to anyone.

Exports to Great Britain.

H. D. H., Green Cove Springs, Fla.: THE BLADE cannot "overshoot the mark." It states facts as they are. It is true that we ship machinery of iron and steel to Great Britain and sell it there. It is largely machinery which is patented, not only here but in Great Britain. Here are the official figures for the nine months ended March 31, 1892, of exports of iron and steel goods to Great Britain:

	Value.
Builders' hardware, saws and tools	$ 470,994
Sewing machines	549,869
Steam engines and other machinery	1,764,641

Gold Coinage.

J. C., Coldwater, Mich.: The law of the United States regarding the coinage of gold for owners of bullion is this:

"The charge for converting standard gold bullion into coin shall be one-fifth of one per centum."

"Standard" gold is nine-tenths pure metal, and one-tenth alloy. If a man should take pure gold to the mint, there would probably be an additional charge for alloying. As pure gold is hardly ever found, the question is of no practical importance.

Scriptural Localities.

L. W., Toledo, O.: The Teman mentioned in Habbakuk's prayer was either a city or country somewhere south of Edom. No one knows its exact location. "Mount" Paran is mentioned twice in the Old Testament, and both poetical passages—Deuteronomy xxxiii, 2, and Habbakuk iii, 3. It probably denotes the northwestern part of the group of mountains of which Sinai is a part. No one knows what is meant by Habbakuk's reference to the "Holy One."

Electing by the House.

F. H. G., Clyde, Kan.: The twelfth amendment to the United States constitution says that if in electing a President, no person has a majority of the whole number of electors, "then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose, immediately, by ballot, the President." The Senate has nothing to do with it.

Miscellaneous.

C. L. D., Forestville, N. Y.: Sorry, but we never heard of the book.

Subscriber, Plainfield Center, O.: Queen Victoria was never in America.

N. B., Lebanon, O.: We are sorry we have not any documents of the kind you inquire about.

W. R. J., Tackitt, Ky.: We can not tell whether we will publish until we examine them.

O. J. E., Neapolis, O.: James G. Blaine was born in the little village of West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa.

V. V. L., Piedmont, Mo.: All forms of money are subject to state taxation but greenbacks. They are the only exception.

H. R., Krausburg, S. D.: The matter of "fractional votes" in a national convention was fully explained in the Bureau of the Weekly BLADE of June 23.

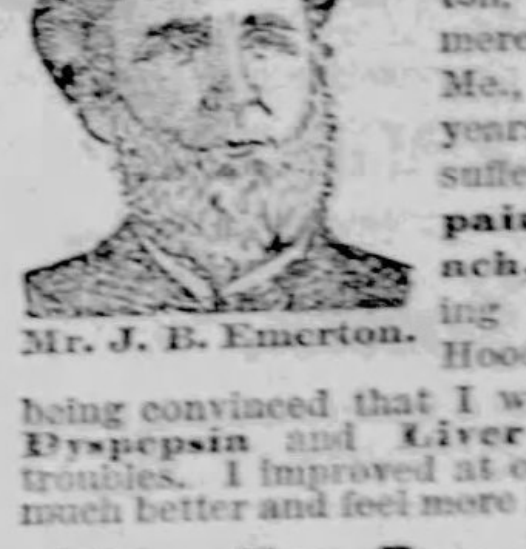
S. R. A., Grover, Colo.: Correspond with the Smithsonian Institute at Washington regarding your meteorite. Don't expect to find it valuable, however. There are too many in existence for them to be worth much.

B. F. S., Spearfish, S. D.: We believe the fiber of the plant you sent us would be valuable as a textile material. Why not send specimens to the Department of Agriculture at Washington and have it investigated?

F. C. S., Ottawa Lake, Mich.: We do not know the laws of your state regarding broad tires on stone roads. Any justice of the peace or lawyer will be glad to tell you.

H. D. H., Green Cove Springs, Fla.: We do not know of a single firm which "subscribed corruption funds and then reduced wages to make it back," nor do we think any such firms exist except in the lying minds of some rabid free traders.

T.D.A.: We know of no general law passed by a Democratic Congress since that party had an existence that was of direct benefit to the country at large. The Democratic idea seems to be to ignore our own country and to legislate for the benefit of other nations, rather than our own.



That Tired Feeling

The great benefit which people overcome by That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well known merchant of Auburn, Me., says: "About 5 years ago I began to suffer with very severe **pain in my Stomach**, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced that I was troubled with **Dyspepsia** and **Liver and Kidney** troubles. I improved at once and am very much better and feel more like working.

Mr. J. B. Emerton.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

always gives relief and great comfort. It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did."

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c.

HOT WEATHER FASHIONS.

Even in the Heated Term One Must Keep Up With the Modes.

These caressing June days, with their crush of roses and wealth of sunshine and sweet breezes, have brought out a brave array of lovely summery frocks and things that are especially conductive to comfort, as well as being exceedingly beautiful to look upon.

Muslins and lawns, in quaint, old-fashioned designs, appear along with wondrous crepy delaines that are softness and grace materialized.

GREEN CREPE DELAINE.

They are made up with ribbons and lace in profusion, and are as charmingly feminine as one could possibly desire.

One of these very crinkly delaines is made up in a simple, dainty fashion. It is in a dull, light green, scattered over with a dim sheeny design of quaint, all-colored flowers. It has a trained bell skirt, trimmed about the bottom with a flounce of sheer black lace, set on under a band of pale green ribbon velvet. The bodice is full, and worn with a pointed corselet of the same, edged with ribbon velvet and having a graduated flounce of lace about the bottom. The sleeves are especially chic, being made in two soft puffs, unlined, and banded about with ribbon velvet; a frill of the lace falls over the arm, and a full bertha like gather of it decorates the slightly pointed neck.

GROVER'S SIX HUNDRED.

Protests to right of them,
Protests to left of them,
Protests in front of them
Warned that they blundered.
Stormed at with shot and shell,
Obeyed bosses well,
Into the jaws of death,
Into the mouth of hell,
Rushed the six hundred.

—[Charge of the Light Brigade.
(Bourke Cochran's version, Chicago, June 22, 4 a. m.)—[Bradford Era.

Valuable Exhibit.

The Paper Trade club of Chicago, representing nearly all the paper manufacturers of the city, is arranging for an interesting display at the World's Fair. The club expects to put up a complete paper mill on the grounds and show the process of making paper, from the pulp to a finished card in the shape of a World's Fair souvenir.

A Gypsy Funeral.

A dead gypsy was buried recently in Weisensee, near Berlin. The hearse was followed by gypsies, playing fiddles or clashing cymbals, the six oldest members of the clan beating tambourines. The burial was performed with the ordinary Catholic rites, but afterward the gypsies sacrificed a dog "to the moon."

He Had a Plot.

"I've got an idea for an opera," said one writer to another.

"Something new in the way of a plot, eh?"

"No; plot be hanged. I know a man who wants to sell an elephant cheap."—[Washington Star.

A Serious Blunder.

Gaylord—That young American is positively cawse.

Keene—Why?

Gaylord—Actually weahs his hawss timah on the yacht instead of a ship's chwonometah.—[Jewelers' Review.

The Usual Poker Game.

"How did you come out of that game of poker?" asked one rapid youth of another.

"I don't know yet. When I started I had $7.50. When I quit I had $90 in due bills and no cash, and I'm waiting for developments."—[Washington Star.

Interest.

A deposit of $30 made in the Newburyport institution for savings in 1830 now calls for interest amounting to $898. No one has ever claimed the original deposit and no addition has ever been made to it.

Equal Rights.

Of the 200,000 women working at 100 different trades in New York city 27,000 support their husbands. No doubt the same ratio exists in other large cities.

No Use.

Mamma—When that boy threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me instead of throwing them back?

Little Son—Tell you? Why, you couldn't hit a barn door.—[Good News.

The Up to Date Novel.

Ted—What kind of a story is it?

Ned—The author calls it a character study, but as far as I can see the hero hasn't any character.—[N. Y. Sun.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Talmage's Sermon.

GREAT CROWDS LISTEN SUNDAY

To the Brooklyn Preacher's Sermon on "What Shall We Do with Jesus?"—The Way Pointed Out.

LONDON, July 3.—Dr. Talmage continues to receive from all classes of the English people the warmest of welcomes and the heartiest greetings. The work of arranging his tour has been exceedingly difficult. So numerous were the invitations awaiting him that to accept some and decline others equally pressing seemed invidious. Wherever he has gone the largest churches in the cities have been crowded to excess and could have been filled many times over. Among the sermons he has preached, the one selected for publication this week is from the text, Matthew xxvii., 22, "What shall I do with Jesus?"

Pilate was an unprincipled politician. He had sympathies, convictions of right and desires to be honest; but all these were submerged by a wish to be popular and to please the people. Two distinguished prisoners were in the grasp of government and the proposition was made to free one of them. There stands Barabbas, the murderer; there stands Christ, the Savior of the world. At the demand of the people the renegade is set free, but Jesus is held. As the hard visaged and cruel eyed Barabbas goes among his sympathizers, receiving their coarse congratulations, Pilate turns to his other distinguished prisoner—mild, meek, inoffensive, loving, self sacrificing—and he is confounded as to what course he had better take, so he impanels the mob as a jury to decide, saying to them, "What shall I do, then, with Jesus?"

You can, in the first place, let him stand without a word of recognition; but I do not think your sense of common courtesy will allow that. He comes walking on such a long journey, you will certainly give him a chair on which he may sit. He is so weary, you would not let him stand without some recognition. If a beggar comes to your door, you recognize him and say, "What do you want?" If you meet a stranger faint in the street, you say, "What is the matter with you?" and your common humanity, and your common sympathy, and your common sense of propriety will not allow you to let him stand without recognition—the wounded one of the hills. You will ask, what makes him weep? where was he hurt? who wounded him? whence came he? whither goes he? I know there have been men who have with outrageous indifference hated Christ, but I know very well that that is not what you will do with Jesus.

Another thing you can do with him—you can thrust him back from your heart and tell him to stand aside. If an inoffensive person comes and persists in standing close up to you, and you have in various ways given him to understand that you do not want his presence or his society, then you ask the reason of his impertinence and bid him away. Well, that is what we can do with Jesus.

He has stood close by us a great while—ten, twenty, thirty, forty years. He has stood close by you three times a day breaking bread for your household, all night watching by your pillow. He has been in the nursery among your children, he has been in the store among your goods, he has been in the factory amid the flying wheels, and now if you do not like his society you can bid him away; aye, if he will not go you can take him by the throat and tell him you do not want his interference, that you do not want his breath on your cheek, that you do not want his eye on your behavior. You can bid him away; or if he will not go in that way, then you can stamp your foot as you would at a dog and cry "Begone!"

You can look upon him as a God and be abashed while he rouses the storm, or blasts a fig tree, or heaves a rock down the mountain side. That will not do you any good—no more save your soul than the admiration you have for John Milton or William Shakespeare. I can think of only one more thing you can do with Jesus, and that is to take him into your hearts. That is the best thing you can do with him, that is the only safe thing you can do with him, and may the Lord omnipotent by his spirit help me to persuade you to do that. A minister of Christ was speaking to some children and said: "I will point you to Christ." A little child rose in the audience and came up and put her hand in the hand of the pastor and said: "Please, sir, take me to Jesus now. I want to go now." Oh, that it might be now with such simplicity of experience that you and I join hands and seek after Christ and get an expression of his benefaction and his mercy!

You may take Christ into your confidence. If you cannot trust him, whom can you trust? I do not offer you a dry, theological technicality. I simply ask you to come and put both feet on the "Rock of Ages." Take hold of Christ's hands and draw him to your soul with perfect abandonment and hurl yourself into the deep sea of his mercy. He comes and says, "I will save you." If you do not think he is a hypocrite and a liar, when he says that, believe him and say: "Lord Jesus, I believe; here is my heart. Wash it. Save it. Do it now. Aye, it is done; for I obey thy promise and come. I can do no more. That is all thou hast asked. I come. Christ is mine. Pardon is mine. Heaven is mine.

Why, my friends, you put more trust in everybody than you do in Christ, and in everything; more trust in the bridge crossing the stream, in the ladder up to the loft; more trust in the stove that confines the fire; more trust in the cook that prepares your food; more trust in the clerk that writes your books, in the druggist that makes the medicine, in the bargain-maker with whom you trade—more trust in all these things than in Christ, although he stands this moment, offering without limit and without mistake, and without exception, universal pardon to all who want it. Now is not that cheap enough—all things for nothing.

That is the whole of the gospel as I understand it—that if you believe that Christ died to save you you are saved. When? Now. No more doubt about it than that you sit there. No more doubt about it than that you have a right hand. No more doubt about it than that there is a God. If you had committed five hundred thousand transgressions, Christ would forgive you just as freely as if you had never committed but one; though you had gone through the whole catalogue of crimes—arson, and blasphemy, and murder—Christ would pardon you just as freely, you coming to him, as though you had committed only the slightest sin of the tongue.

Why, when Christ comes to pardon a soul he stops for nothing. Height is nothing. Depth is nothing. Enormity is nothing. Protractedness is nothing.

O'er sins like mountains for their size,
The seas to sovereign grace expand,
The seas of sovereign grace arise.

Lord Jesus, I give up all other props, give up all other expectations. Ruined and undone, I lay hold thee. I plead thy promises. I fly to thy arm. "Lord save me; I perish."

Was there anything before or since, anything to be compared with this spectacle of generosity and woe? Did heart strings ever snap with a worse torture? Were tears ever charged with a heavier grief? Did blood ever gush, in each globule the price of a soul? The wave of early malice dashed its bloody foam against one foot, the wave of infernal malice dashed against his other foot, while the storm of God's wrath against sin beat on his thorn pierced brow, and all the hosts of darkness with gleaming lances rampages through his holy soul.

Oh, see the dethronement of heaven's king! the conqueror fallen from the white horse! the massacre of a God! Weep, ye who have tears, over the loneliness of his exile and the horrors of his darkness. Christ sacrificed on the funeral pyre of a world's transgression; the good for the bad, the great for the mean; the infinite for the finite, the God for the man. Oh, if there be in all this audience one person untouched by this story of the Saviour's love, show me where he is that I may mark the monster of ingratitude and of crime. If you could see Christ as he is you would rise from your seat and fling yourselves down at his feet, crying, "My Lord, my light, my love, my joy, my peace, my strength, my expectation, my heaven, my all! Jesus! Jesus!"

Oh, what will you do with such a Christ as that? You have got to do something with him this morning. What will you do with Jesus? Will you slay him again by your sin? Will you spit upon him again? Will you crucify him again? What will you do with him who has loved you with more than a brother's love, more than a father's love, yea, more than a mother's love, through all these years. Oh, is it not enough to make the hard heart of the rock break? Jesus! Jesus! What shall we do with thee?

I have to say that the question will after a while change, and it will not be what shall we do with Christ, but what will Christ do with us? Ring all the bells of eternity at the burning of a world. In that day what do you think Christ will do with us? Why, Christ will say: "There is that man whom I called. There is that woman whose soul I importuned. But they would not any of my ways. I gave them innumerable opportunities of salvation. They rejected them all. Depart; I never knew you." Blessed be God, that day has not come. Halt, ye destinies of eternity, and give us one more chance. One more chance, and this is it.

Some travelers in the wilderness of Australia a few years ago found the skeleton of a man and some of his garments, and a rusty kettle on which the man had written or scratched with his finger nails these words: "O God, I am dying of thirst. My brain is on fire. My tongue is hot. God help me in the wilderness." Oh, how suggestive of the condition of those who die in the wilderness of sin through thirst! We take hold of them to-day. We try to bring the cold water of the rock to their lips. We say, "Ho, every one that thirsteth!" God, thy father, awaits thee. Ministering spirits who watch the ways of the soul bend now this moment over this immortal auditory to see what we will do with Jesus.

Every Month
many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try
Bradfield's Female Regulator
a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.
Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

The Sunday School.

The First Christian Church.

LESSON III., JULY 17, 1892.

Golden Text: The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved. Acts 2:47.

LESSON TEYT.

(Acts 2: 37:47.)

37. Now when they heard this, they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and to the rest of the apostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do?

38. Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.

39. For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call.

40. And with many other words did he testify and exhort, saying, Save yourselves from this untoward generation.

41. Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls.

42. And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers.

43. And fear came upon every soul: and many wonders and signs were done by the apostles.

44. And all that believed were together, and had all things common;

45. And sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need.

46. And they, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart,

47. Praising God, and having favor with all the people. And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

When they heard this they said, What shall we do? (v. 37.) That's a good question for everybody to ask, after hearing a sermon. But that is not the commonest question at such a time. There are ten sermon hearers who will ask, or who will answer, the question, How did the minister preach? where there is one to ask earnestly, What am I going to do about this matter? And there are not less than five to one who will tell what their neighbors, rather than themselves, ought to do about this. "Pentecostal preaching" is a favorite theme with church members; but there is not so much said as there might be about Pentecostal hearing. Pentecostal hearing prompts the hearers to say with all their heart, "What shall we do?"

Repent ye, and be baptized every one of you (v. 38). There are always two things incumbent on any evil-doer: first, the turning away from his sin with all his heart, and then the giving some proof of his changed mind. If I have wronged another by word or act, I ought to be grieved over my fault, and I ought to show him whom I have wronged that I am grieved. An open acknowledgement of one's fault is as clearly a duty as is a mental admission of that fault. Be sorry, and show you are sorry. It is not enough for any sinner to repent of his sin; he is in duty bound to make a frank acknowledgment, in God's approved way, of his dependent trust in Christ, and of his fellowship with Chsist's people. "Repent ye, and be baptized."

To you is the promise, and to your children (v. 39.) God's promises are to us, but not to us alone. Our faith ought to be for ourselves, but not for ourselves only. God's promises extend to our children also. Our faith ought not to stop short of the limit of the promises; it should include our children with ourselves. If a parent or a teacher cannot have faith, an abiding faith, in behalf of the children given of God into his charge, he is not fitted to be either parent or teacher. He knows not the Scriptures nor the power of God.

And all that believed were together, and had all things common (v. 44.) A common love brings loving hearts very close together. Soldiers in the same army come to be as one in aim and spirit and endeavor. They love one another for the sake of their common object of patriotic love. Children in the same family who love their parents very dearly, love one another very dearly also. Members of the same church love one another just in proportion as they love that church. And disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ are drawn to one another with a similar measure of love to that which they bear toward their common Lord. He who does not love the brethren cannot be supposed to love his Lord. When you hear a Christian disciple telling how near he is to his Lord at the same time that he speaks slightingly of those whom his Lord loves, you may be sure that he is mistaken either as to his position or his duty as a follower of Christ.

The Lord added to them day by day those that were being saved (v. 47). Those early disciples seemed to live in the eternal present, without worrying themselves too much over the past or over the future. It is not said here (according to the Revised text), that the additions to their membership were of those who were already saved, or of those who were sure to be saved, but of those who were "being saved." Their salvation seemed to be of a sort that gave signs of movement and progress—signs that were visible to the naked eye. And apart from all theological questions about "foreordination" and "perseverance," it will be generally admitted that a new church member, or an old one, ought to give some evidence that he is "being saved," as one who needs salvation and is getting it.—[H. Clay Trumbull in Sunday School Times.

Defining a Cocktail in Court.

A witness in a case recently on trial in one of the courts in Boston testified that the defendant was not a drinking man, "and only took cocktails." Judge Blank, who presided is a teetotaler. He noticed among the spectators a well-known physician, a bon vivant, and at the recess called him up to the bench and asked him to define a cocktail.

"A cocktail," responded the doctor, "is a feather dipped in an emollient which is applied to a dry or irritated throat for the removal of dryness or irritation."

The learned judge thanked him, but the story that the court subsequently dipped a feather in vaseline and touched his palate with it under the impression that he was taking a cocktail is probably a lawyer's yarn.—[Boston Transcript.

Our Own John G.

Albany Journal.

Congressman John G. Warwick, of Ohio, who gained his seat by a scratch in McKinley's gerrymandered district, is, with his son, W. K. Warwick, working hard for David B. Hill. Warwick is grateful to David for his services in the campaign in which McKinley whittled a Democratic majority of over 2,000 down to a plurality of about 200. It will be recalled that the Claimant's prestige was not risked in that campaign.

A Scrape.

Montauk—"Why don't you go into politics, Alphonse?"

The Barber—"Why, monsieur?"

Montauk—"With your 'pull' (ouch) you'd take a place in the front rank."—[Brooklyn Eagle.

Queen Vic's Portrait.

The Princess Louise is painting a portrait of Queen Victoria for the woman's department of the World's Fair.

VERSATILE.

Upon the tennis court she'll play
In flannel shirt and blazer,
And when he cries the score is love,
The fact will scarcely please her.

But later, on the evening sands,
Oh, Cupid's tool, the sinner!
She'll play another game of love
And then he'll not be the winner.
—[Cloak Review.

The Camp Fire.

☞Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, or recriminations, or abuse; but we do want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life.

General Grant Was Cheered.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—After Gen. Joe Johnston evacuated Jackson, Miss., the Union forces took all the precautionary measures within their power to prevent the necessity of a third trip to Mississippi's capital city. On July 18, 19 and 20 a large detail of men were kept constantly at work tearing up railroads. They piled up the ties crosswise about four feet high, then laid all the rails on they could, and set the ties on fire. As soon as the rails became red hot the weight of the ends would cause them to drop the ground, leaving the iron rails in the form of an ox-bow. We remodeled several miles of railoads in and around Jackson in that manner.

On July 21 we took up the line of march toward Vicksburg, arriving at Black river again, the 22d, in a huge thunder storm. Much of the country around the latter place was boot-top deep in water. On the 23d we re-entered Vicksburg. The weather was most excessively hot, many men were sunstruck, and some regiments had scarcely men enough left in ranks to form a decent stack of arms per company. We lay here and rested until August 5; then went on board a transport. The evening of the same day we landed at Natchez, marched through the city and camped two miles above town and one mile from water. We had a fine time here until August 11, when we again took boat and landed in the afternoon at Port Hudson. At 12 o'clock the next day we went down the river, and at daylight on the 13th we found ourselves in Carrollton, five miles above New Orleans. We pitched our tents above town, and nearly one mile from water. Here, for the first time in nearly two years, we were reduced to the humiliation of having to tag after a "water corporal." Were not we veterans then? Plenty of everything to eat, and at a low price. On the 17th Col. W. T. Spicely came down with the rest of our brigade, and we moved below town, camping on the bank of the river.

On August 22 Maj.-Gen. Banks reviewed our corps, and on the 29th another grand review occurred by Gen. N. P. Banks. On the 31st we mustered for pay. On September 4 Maj.-Gen. Grant reviewed the old 13th A. C., so long commanded and led to victory by him, and he formally assigned us to Gen. Banks, commander of the Gulf department, with headquarters at New Orleans. In the afternoon Grant's horse threw him, hurting him pretty badly.

Previous to September 4, we had been reviewed by Gen. Banks twice, everything passing off quietly. But when Gen. U. S. Grant made his appearance upon the right of the old tried 13th Army corps (although the command from our line officers had been "perfect silence" a deafening cheer rent the air. In vain were the remonstrances of commanding officers. As the old hero, of Belmont, Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and a score of other well contested fields came riding along, every man in the 13th corps knew him on sight, and a deafening cheer of applause rent the air on every side, from regiment to regiment, along the whole line. There were men in that line from every state and territory in the Union, and of nearly every nationality. And as Grant was a very modest, unassuming man, his cheeks, tanned by exposure to camp life and midnight rides, burned deeper with the blush of bashfulness. Never can the old campaigner, who has traversed hill and valley with Gen. Grant as his leader, be induced to believe that he could be guilty of an action dishonorable to himself or his country; for that tell-tale blush which mantled his cheek and brow, when justice is done to his merits, was pure as the first blush of a maiden in her innocence. He could look a man in the eye long enough to read his inmost soul; and when he could find nothing to condemn in the face before him he would withdraw his eyes with a bashful, averted glance, and would ever after trust him even with his life.

On September 12 we crossed the river to Algiers, and at night took the cars, arriving at Brashear City, on Bervick's bay, the next morning in time for breakfast.—LEW JESSUP.

First Day at Shiloh.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—I was at the battle of Shiloh, in the first day's fight, under Gen. Prentiss, a member of the 23d Mo. Inft., better known as the Feather Heads, as we wore large feathers in our hats. There has been much written about the battle of Shiloh, but the accounts do not seem to agree as to the time Gen. Prentiss surrendered. Comrade A. W. Harlan has written three long letters. At the close of the last he says he writes to settle the question as to the time of day Prentiss surrendered, without telling us what time it was. I was wounded and lay on the field all night. The rain poured down all night. About 12 o'clock next day some one come to where I lay, riding a small pony, who helped me on my feet, and at last sent me to the landing. Perhaps that person was Comrade Harlan. I was wounded in the breast and on the top of the head. I would like to hear from some of the 23d Mo. boys.—JOHN W. CHAPMAN, Corp Co. F, 23d Mo.

What I Know About Shiloh.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—Some of the boys are writing so much about the battle of Shiloh being a surprise. The regiment to which I belonged was in the front line and in Prentiss's division, and was one of the first regiments engaged on that memorable Sunday morning. There were not, I think, a dozen men in our regiment asleep when the long roll began to sound. We had had roll call, and were waiting for our breakfast, when the long roll began, and every man was ready for business in two minutes from the time we heard the first sound of the drum. We marched about one-quarter of a mile to the front, where we met the enemy.—CORRAD FISHER, Co. C., 18th Mo. Vol. Inft.

Major Hatch's Boat.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—I have been greatly interested in Comrade A. W. Harlan's account of the first day at Shiloh, as I was myself slightly mixed in on that particular Sunday. My regiment was the 54th O. V. I. (zouaves) and belonged to the 2d Brig. 2d Div., 15th Army Corps. Our brigade was composed of the 8th Mo., 6th Mo., 55th Ills., and if I remember rightly, the 127th Ind. and our regiment, the 54th O. V. I. I was badly wounded early in the afternoon of the first day at Shiloh, and left on the field for dead, when our men fell back, and I think the rain that fell Sunday night helped to save my life, as I felt as though I would die of thirst. I did not know that Buell got there till long after dark, on Sunday night, April 6, 1862; but of course I may be mistaken. One thing I do know—I was lying wounded on the extreme left, on Sunday night; and a long time after dark I heard the bands playing "Red, White and Blue," and "Star-Spangled Banner," and I knew reinforcements had come; and I just said in my heart, "All right, Johnny Reb; you are crowing to-night, and eating our bacon and hard tack and filling up on the sutler's 'morning call;' but those boys down there will give you Hail Columbia to-morrow, and don't you forget it!" Sure enough, in the morning our brave boys waded into them for all they were worth, and soon turned the tables. I was picked up by an ambulance and carried to the river landing, and from there was taken to Savannah, where I lay in a little old log house for eight or ten days, when I was put on the steamboat Belle No. 2, which was chartered by Mayor Hatch, of Cincinnati, to come after wounded Ohio boys. I was taken care of on the up trip, very often, by Miss Jennie Hatch, the mayor's beautiful daughter. God bless her kind heart and sweet soul, wherever she is! She was so good to us poor, wounded boys, lying around on the deck so thickly that she hardly had room to step about amongst us. I shall never forget her, although I have never seen her since. I was carried out on a stretcher at Louisville, Ky., and put in the Elliston House hospital. Our regiment, the 54th O. V. I., went into the fight at Shiloh 850 strong, but lost in the two days' fighting, 198 men killed and wounded. The regiment had a severe skirmish at the Russel House May 17; engaged upon the works at Corinth May 31; was among the first troops to enter Corinth on the morning of the evacuation, and unfurled the regimental colors from a public building. The regiment moved with the army to La Grange, Tenn., and from there to Holly Springs, Miss., returning to Corinth. Soon after it again marched to Holly Springs, from there to Moscow, Tenn., and thence to Memphis, were it arrived July 21, 1862. During the summer the regiment was engaged in several short expeditions, and on November 26 it moved with the army towards Jackson, Miss., by way of Holly Springs. We soon returned to Memphis and went with a portion of the army, under General Sherman, down the Mississippi river, getting into position before the enemy's lines at Chickasaw Bayou. We were engaged in the assault on the rebel works, December 28 and 29, with a loss of 20 men killed and wounded. On January 1, 1863, we went back up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, and took a hand in the assault and capture of Arkansas Post. From there we went down the Mississippi river again and landed at Young's Point, La. We helped dig the canal and did other duty connected with the seige of Vicksburg. On May 6, 1863, the regiment began its march to the rear of Vicksburg, by way of Grand Gulf; took part in battles of Champion Hills and Big Black river.

I love the old regiment and am proud of her record. By reference to a little book presented me by Comrade Henry Weitzel, of Co. F, 54th O. V. I., I am able to give correct dates, etc., of the actions of the regiment. The aggregate strength of the regiment when mustered out was 255—24 officers and 231 men. It marched during its term of service 3,682 miles, participated in four sieges, nine severe skirmishes, fifteen general engagements, and sustained a loss of 540 men killed and wounded, and 243 discharged upon surgeons' certificates of disability from wounds received in battle and sickness from the exposure of camp life; 485 men were 19 years of age and under, and not one single case of desertion is anywhere reported in any of the records of the old 54th O. V. I.—S. M. BAUDER, 1st Sergt. Co. E, 54th O. V. I.

Was Not Surprised.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—Referring to the battle of Shiloh, Comrade Myrick, of Co. C, 61st Ills., says it was a surprise. It was no surprise to me. A few days before the battle we were on brigade drill, and the rebels rode up and watched us drill. On the Friday before the battle, Lieut. Hubbard, of Co. H., and seven of his men were captured. Then our pickets were drawn in to Owl creek, inside of our main line. I stood camp guard Friday night, and I never saw such a rainfall in my life. I could hear the artillery wagons all the early part of the night, and I told the officers the next morning (Saturday) that the rebels were out there in heavy force. The attack might have been a surprise to some of the officers, but it was not to a great many of the privates.—W. W. CAMPTON, Co. C., 70th O. V. I.

Made Short Work.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—In THE BLADE, June 23, Sergt. Rossetter takes exceptions to my account of the taking of Mission Ridge. I think that if the comrade will give the article careful reading he will discover that he has misunderstood my letter. Not for a moment would I wish to convey the idea that other regiments did not do their duty on that occasion. I simply sent a copy of the orders that were published on that occasion. The sergeant is wrong in placing our regiment in the 2d Div., for we were members of the same brigade and division as the brave 41st regiment.

The lamented Gen. Hazen was about the only man who expected that we would reach the top of the ridge. A portion of Co. A. of our regiment, was detailed to help Capt. Terrell's battery at the battle of Pittsburg Land, and consequently had had some experience in the artillery service. They took a portion of the captured artillery and turned it on the rebs; but when they came to fire the pieces they could not find any Lanyard tubes; but just then Gen. Hazen came riding up with his vest full of tubes, which he produced. It was a glorious time. It was 57 minutes from the time the bugle sounded for the advance, near Orchard Knob, until we stacked arms on the ridge!—GEO. G. SABIN, Co. D, 6th O. V. I., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 4th A. C.

Information Wanted.

☞Requests of this sort will be inserted in this department at the rate of 50 cents for three lines one insertion. It is impossible to insert them free.

WANTED—Address of some comrade who knows the company, regiment, and also date of death of Henry W. C. Anderson, who enlisted in Union army at Harrisonville, Mo. —MRS. MARTHA B. FLINN, Cedar View, Miss.

She is a Martyr.

A famous duchess in London recently went through the ordeal of having a dress made on her own figure. She stood for three hours while the dressmaker wrought fifty yards of rare old lace, that could not be cut, into a gown for a soiree, at the close of which every stitch had to be carefully cut and picked out before the lady could disrobe. The amount of torture that fair women will undergo in the name of vanity would astonish the martyrs.—[Baltimore American.

Her Reason.

Even an artistic judgment depends on the "point of view." A lady who saw that her servant girl seemed to take a certain interest in the objects of art in her parlor, said to her:

"Which one of these figures do you like best, Mary?"

"This one, mum," said Mary, pointing to the armless Venus of Milo.

"And why do you like the Venus best?"

"Sure, it's the aisiest to doost, mum!" answered the girl.—[Youth's Companion.

The Poet's Experience.

Editor—Sending poetry to this magazine, Mr. Scribbler, is a good deal like "casting bread upon the waters."

Scribbler—Yes, sir; I suppose it is. I notice that it generally returns after many days.—[King's Jester.

Blasting for Rain.

A company engaged in the manufacture of explosives in New York has for sale now small bombs about the size of Frankfurter sausages, with which, it is alleged, the farmer can bring down small showers of rain whenever he sees clouds over his land.

The Nursery Issue.

Indianapolis News.

The Republicans cannot longer monopolize the appeal to the winning element of domestic influences. In this campaign there is "Baby Ruth" to offset "Baby McKee."

What the Boy Was Doing.

"What's your son Josia doin'?" said a neighbor to Farmer Begosh.

"Waal," was the reply, "he thinks he's diggin' bait, but he makin' garden."—[Washington Star.

For British Revenue Only.

New York Recorder.

What they mean is a tariff for British revenue only.

A New School of Art.

Fair Amateur—Yes, I painted that. What school of painting would you call it?

Artist (gently)—Boarding school.—[New York Weekly.

The Social Whirl in Kansas.

You are not in the swim in Topeka unless you are asked to carry greasy doughnuts to at least two surprise parties a week.—[Atchison Globe.

He's in a Cooler Place.

Pittsburg Press.

There is more joy over the sinner that repenteth than over 99 in the shade.

YOUR HEALTH
May depend upon the way you treat the warnings which nature gives. A few bottles of S. S. S. taken at the proper time may insure good health for a year or two. Therefore act at once, for it
IS IMPORTANT
that nature be assisted at the right time. S. S. S. never fails to relieve the system of impurities, and is an excellent tonic also.
He Wants to Add His Name.
"Permit me to add my name to your many other certificates in commendation of the great curative properties contained in Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is really one of the best tonics I ever used.
"JOHN W. DANIEL, Anderson, S. C."
Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

AN ELECTION PUZZLE

POSSIBILITIES OF A COMBINATION

Between the Alliance and the Silver Men—It Might Result in the Choice of Mr. Reid as President.

Washington special, Chicago Journal.

The possibility as to what might happen in case the silver people and the People's party unite on a third ticket continues to attract the attention of students of the political field here. And the more it is studied the more interesting, and at the same time more complicated the situation becomes. Of course, it all hinges upon the theory that the third ticket would carry a sufficient number of states to throw the election into the House, a thing that has happened but twice in the history of the country.

As everybody knows, the successful candidate for President must have a majority—not a mere plurality, but a majority—of the electoral votes. So if a third party ticket, headed by a free silver Democrat of undoubted standing in his party and in the country, should carry enough electoral votes so that neither Mr. Harrison nor Mr. Cleveland would get a majority of all, the House of Representatives would have to elect. Whether this would happen in case a third ticket upon a silver platform and with a strong candidate at its head were put in the field is of course a question; but by many it is believed that the chances are more than even that such a result would follow such a nomination.

It is believed by some that a ticket of this kind, with a prominent man at its head in whom the people have confidence, and with free silver as the chief issue of its platform, might stand a good show of carrying Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, Kansas and Nebraska, or at least a sufficient number of them to make it improbable that Mr. Harrison would get a majority in the electoral college; and that it would also carry a sufficient number of the Southern Democratic states to make it improbable that Mr. Cleveland would get a majority in the electoral college.

This brings to the front the question as to what would happen in case the election were thus thrown into the House. Of course it would be the present House of Representatives, which is fully two-thirds Democratic. The first impression would be that the Democratic candidate would be elected by such a House. But that does not seem at all certain when the question is considered in detail. The constitution provides that when none of the candidates voted for in the electoral college receives a majority the House shall select the three names having the highest number of votes in the electoral college, and shall vote upon them.

In voting, however, in the House for President each state has simply one vote. Thus Nevada, with her 45,000 inhabitants would have just as large a voice in the selection of a President as New York with her 6,000,000. This is one of the complications. But there are others still more important. In the case of the states which have but one representative it is easy to determine how the vote of that state would be cast. In the case of states which have a number of representatives, but all of one party, the result might be ascertained with equal ease. But where the representation from states was divided in sentiment between the three candidates, there would arise a difficulty in determining how the vote of the state should be cast.

If, for instance, a State has six Republican representatives, and nine who were elected as Democrats, the inference would be that the vote of that state would be cast for the Democratic candidate. Suppose, however, that the nine who were elected as Democrats should be divided among themselves as to whether the vote of the state should be cast for Mr. Cleveland or the silver candidate. It is presumed that the nine Democrats would put their heads together and hold a caucus and by ballot decide how the Democrats of that state should vote in determining the vote of the state. If it should prove that five of the nine Democrats were for the free silver candidate, and the work of the caucus should be accepted as binding, the vote of the state would go to the silver candidate and not to Mr. Cleveland.

This leads to the consideration in detail the standing of the various state delegations upon the silver question. The only real test vote on the silver question that has been taken in this Congress was that of March 4, upon Mr. Burrows's motion to table the free coinage bill. On this vote 138 Democrats and 11 Republicans voted against the laying the bill on the table and therefore may be counted as favoring free coinage; while 81 Democrats and 67 Republicans voted to table the bill and thus may be counted as against free coinage. An analysis of this vote, however, by individuals, brings results that are somewhat astonishing.

It is found that if the members should vote upon the Presidential question in accordance with the manner in which they voted at this time, the free silver people would control the vote in 27 of the 44 states, the anti-silver Democrats would control in eleven states, and the anti-silver Republicans in but six states. This is a somewhat astonishing conclusion, but is the logical result of the standing of each member as shown by the only test vote on the silver question which has occurred in this Congress. This conclusion is reached upon the general theory that the vote of each state would be determined in the manner outlined above—the Republicans caucusing and determining how their votes should be cast and the Democrats doing the same.

The constitution requires that a vote of the majority of the states must be given to one of the three candidates. A majority of the number of states would be 23, and as there are 27 states which would be controlled by the silver people, and only eleven which would be controlled by the anti-silver Democrats and six controlled by the anti-silver Republicans, it is easy to see that the chances of anybody, except the silver candidate, would be exceedingly slim. All this is based upon the supposition that the candidate of the free silver people should be a Democrat as acceptable in his democracy as Mr. Cleveland, for it is assumed that the silver Democrats of the House would not vote for even a silver candidate under other circumstances.

The possibility of a still further complication suggests itself in this connection. The constitution requires, as indicated above, that no one of the three candidates before the House can be elected without a vote of a majority of the states. This would require twenty-three. Should the Democratic states be pretty evenly divided between Cleveland and the silver candidate, and the Republicans stand firm for Harrison, as of course they would, it is not impossible or even improbable that there might be a failure to elect a President before March 4. Even as far back as the year 1800, when the election was thrown into the House, there were thirty-six ballots before the election resulted. The question arises as to what would happen in case the 4th of March should arrive and the House had not been able to elect a President.

The wisdom of the framers of the Constitution, however, is apparent in the answer to this question. The Constitution provides that in case the House fails to elect a President by March 4, the Vice President elect shall become President. The suggestion then presents itself that the Vice Presidential candidates might be in the same boat with the Presidential candidates, in an inability of the electing powers to agree. But this would not be the case. The Constitution provides that in case the electoral college is not able to elect a Vice-President the Senate shall take the names of two candidates having the highest number of electoral votes and elect a Vice President from these two names.

So in case it should come about that the election should be thrown into the House and the House be unable to decide by the 4th of March, the Senate would elect a Vice President, who would act as President, as in the case of death or other constitutional disability of the President, and as the Senate has a Republican majority it would naturally select Mr. Reid as the Vice President. So there is at least a possibility that in the complications of third party schemes and plans Mr. Reid may become President on the 4th of March next.

The states that would be controlled by the silver people, judging by the test vote in the House, are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming—27.

Those that would be controlled by the anti-silver Democrats are Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin—11.

Those that would be controlled by the anti-silver Republicans are California, Maine, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Washington—6.

In the Course of the Spat.

Mr. Littleton—Well, it takes two to make a quarrel, so I'll shut up.

Mrs. Littleton—Just like you, you mean, miserable man! You'll just sit there and think ugly things!—[Puck.

FRANCIS E. CLARK,

President and Founder of the Christian Endeavor Society.

Francis E. Clark, president and founder of the Society of Christian Endeavor, is a Massachusetts man, and will be the leading light of the great national Christian Endeavor convention which will be held in Madison Square Garden and in two of the leading churches of New York, from July 7 to 10.

PRESIDENT CLARK.

Through the efforts of President Clark the society has rapidly grown since its foundation, until to-day it has a membership of nearly 1,500,000. Thirty thousand delegates will take part in the convention, which will include the leading preachers of all Protestant churches of the country and the greatest educators of the land. President Clark is also the editor of the society's paper, *The Golden Rule*, in which he gives weekly instruction to members of the societies throughout the country. The annual address of President Clark will be delivered at Madison Square Garden at the evening session, July 7.

What Saved Him.

Majorie—Do you know why that young man who threatened to blow out his brains on your account didn't do it?

Madge—Poor Cholly! He must have come to the conclusion that he hadn't any.—N. Y. Sun.

The Summer Wallflower.

Miss Prim, let none deride her,
Now she is on the shelf;
She has no one beside her,
So she's beside herself.
—[N. Y. Sun.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively Cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable Price 25 cents.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Lehmann, Pattison & Nesbit, Washington, D. C. Examinations Free. Send for circular.

PATENTS Obtained. H. W. T. Jenner, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Charges moderate. Circulars free.

PATENTS For INVENTORS. 40-page BOOK FREE. Address W. T. Fitzgerald, Attorney

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF you wish to advertise anything anywhere at any time write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 10 Spruce st., N. Y.

FREE to boys and girls under 18. A Safety Bicycle on very easy conditions. WESTERN PEARL CO., 308 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Barnes Pat. Foot Power Machinery is of great value to Wood & Metal Workers. Send for catal'g W. F. & J. Barnes Co., 244 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O.

WANTED—Women to take crochet work to do at home. City or country. Steady work Particulars on application. L. White & Co., 209 State St., Chicago, Ill.

OLD COINS WANTED. $1,000 for 1804 dollar, $5.75 for 1853 quarter, $2 for 1856 ct., and Big Prices for 800 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 325 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

MARRIED LADIES never worry or doubt who use our "GEM." Safe, absolutely reliable, guaranteed. Sent with our book, "Private Tips to the Married," $1. Beware of cheap frauds. GEM CO., Kansas City, Mo. [The Gem Co. furnish reliable reference.—ED.]

PENSIONS PATENTS For information regarding either write to
JAMES TANNER,
Late Commissioner of Pensions Ninth and F Streets, Washington, D. C.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS. The addresses of all soldiers who homesteaded a less number of acres than 160 and made final proof on the same before June 22, 1874. W. E. Moses, P. O. Box 1765, Denver, Colorado

EVERY one in need of information on the subject of advertising will do well to obtain a copy of "Book for Advertisers," 368 pages, price one dollar. Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contains a careful compilation from the American Newspaper Directory of all the best papers and class journals; gives the circulation rating of every one, and a good deal of information about rates and other matters pertaining to the business of advertising. Address ROWELL'S ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St. N. Y.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., "My weight was 320 lbs., now it is 186 lbs., a reduction of 134 lbs., and I feel so much better that I would not take $1,000 and be put back where I was. I am both surprised and proud of the change. I recommend your treatment to all sufferers from obesity. I will cheerfully answer all inquiries if stamp is inclosed for reply."
PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL.
Harmless. No Starving. Send 6c in stamps for particulars to
DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, M'VICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL
Is the largest, Newsiest, Best Paper published. Has the greatest circulation of any Democratic paper in the United States.
LOTTERY
Schemes have been suppressed by State and National legislation. But this has nothing to do with the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL'S lawful, legitimate, honest plan to distribute, absolutely free
—IN—
$14,400 Gold Coin
To subscribers who may answer accurately, or come nearest to answering accurately, certain questions regarding the Presidential election to occur in November, 1892. There will be
ONE GRAND PRIZE OF $10,000
AND 44 PRIZES OF $100 EACH. Every subscriber at $1 a year gets the greatest Democratic paper published for 52 weeks, and, in addition, has 45 estimates at these grand gold coin prizes. In addition to this greatest offer ever made, the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL GIVES AWAY, ABSOLUTELY FREE, every day, premiums ranging in value from $25 to $50. A free present every day in the week to the raiser of the largest club. The RELIABILITY and RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY IS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.
Every promise it makes is always fulfilled.
A sample copy of the paper, containing full details of these marvelous offers, will be sent free anywhere. Send your name on a postal card.
Address
COURIER-JOURNAL CO., LOUISVILLE KY.

ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

BEATTY Piano. Organ, $23 up. Want Ag'ts Cat'lg free. Dan'l F. Beatty, Wash'ton N. J

HAVE YOU GOT PILES ITCHING PILES known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and BLIND, BLEEDING or PROTRUDING PILES YIELD AT ONCE TO DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa.

MEDICAL.

☞ANY LADY can get a valuable secret that cost me $5.00, and a rubber shield for 30 cents. Mrs. V. M. App. Co., 822 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.

6th and 7th Books of Moses, Albertus Magnus, Long Lost Friend. Mineral Rods and Dip Needles. B. G. Stauffer, Bachmanville, Pa.

FREE TRIAL | In Nerve Debility, Lost Vitality, Weakness and decay, sent free for the postage. Address Dr. Ward Office 120 N. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo

$15 A WEEK. Any lady, employed or unemployed, can make this for a few hours' work each day. Salary or com. $10 samples free. Address H. Benjamin & Co., 822 Pine st. Louis, Mo.

LADIES | A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a Regulator that never fails, address THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL HOME, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE OLD DOCTOR'S COTTON ROOT PILLS Ladies' Favorite. Always Reliable and Safe. 33 years' use and not one bad result. Send 4c for sealed particulars. DR. WARD & CO., 120 N. 9th st., St. Louis, Mo.

FREE REMEDY. Manhood restored. Small, weak organs enlarged. Emissions, Impotency, Varicocele, and all effects of Self-Abuse or Excesses cured. Never returns. I will gladly send (sealed) FREE to all sufferers a receipt that cured me of these troubles. Address, with stamp. L. A. BRADLEY, Battle Creek, Mich.

EARLY DECAY.
YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION (self-abuse or excess) results in complaints such as LOSS OF MEMORY, SPOTS BEFORE THE EYES, DEFECTIVE SMELL, HEARING; AND TASTE, NERVOUSNESS, WEAK BACK, CONSTIPATION, NIGHT EMISSIONS, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, ETC., ETC.
ALL MEN, YOUNG AND OLD, suffering from these afflictions, lead a life of misery.
A LINGERING DEATH the reward of their ignorance and folly causes many to contemplate and even commit SUICIDE, and large numbers end their days amidst the horrors of INSANE ASYLUMS. FAILURE IN BUSINESS AND THE RUINATION OF HOMES are frequently the results of ERRORS OF YOUTH.
WILL YOU BE ONE MORE numbered with these thousands of unfortunates? Or will you accept
A CURE
and be your own physician? Medicine alone never did and never will cure these diseases resulting from self-abuse. If you will have a remedy that is Perfection, as well as Cheap, and so Simple you can doctor yourself, send your address with stamp for reply, and I will mail you a description of an INSTRUMENT WORN AT NIGHT, and this NEVER FAILING REMEDY. DR. JAMES WILSON, BOX 156, CLEVELAND, O. MENTION THIS PAPER.

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
ONE YEAR AND
Neely's Great Historical Chart
FOR ONLY $1.75, or to our subscribers we will send a copy of the Chart alone, charges prepaid, for Only One Dollar. It is both a
POLITICAL and UNITED STATES MAP.
A Double Wall Map, 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 10 inches, mounted on rollers top and bottom, ready to hang.
Better than an Encyclopedia. A Panorama of American History printed in 11 beautiful colors.
Worth $10 Given Free.
A Complete History of our Government by Administrations, Political Parties and Congress from Washington to Harrison.
On one side the Largest and Latest U. S. Map, showing all States, Counties, Railroads, Towns, (Price alone $5). And on the Other Side, a Diagram, showing all the Political Parties, 11x66. A Diagram Showing all Presidents and Cabinets, 5x66. A Diagram showing Political Complexion of each Congress. A Diagram Showing Creeds of the World, 13x10. A Diagram Showing Standing Armies of each nation, 13x10. A Diagram showing Naval Tonnage of each Nation, 13x10. A Complete Map of the World, 13x20. A Map of Central America, 10x13. A Map of Alaska, 10x13. A Map of South Africa, 10x13. A Map of Upper Nubia and Habesh or Abyssinia, 10x13. A Map of Persia, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, 10x13. A Complete Map of Solar System, best ever made, 10x13. The names of all Cabinet Officers, with length of term. Pictures of all the Presidents from Washington to Harrison.
INDORSEMENTS.
BENSON J. LOSSING, L. L. D., Historian: "Like a Concave Mirror it reflects to a single focus an epitome of the essential elements of our national history, showing clearly at a glance the progress of the nation from its infancy to its present period of maturity."
A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress: "The work may fairly be termed a breviary of American Politics."
AGENTS' REPORTS.
"Received sample; sold 8 maps first hour."
"Magnificent map; my boy sold 12 the first day."
"I sell 9 each day."
"I sold 6 maps in one hour."
"I have canvassed one-half day; took 18 orders."
The Latest U. S. Map, printed in colors, covers the entire back and is the best published. It alone sells for $5.00. The complete Reversible Map (printed on both sides) is 3 feet 10 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, mounted on rollers top and bottom, with tape on sides. These two maps sell separately for $10.00.
This GREAT DOUBLE MAP is sent by express, prepaid, and safe delivery guaranteed, to any address in the U. S. It can be mailed, but is much safer by express. Name your nearest express office.
The money will be refunded to any one not perfectly satisfied after receiving the map. Understand fully, that no matter which offer you accept all charges are prepaid by express or mail and safe delivery and perfect satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

ILLUSTRATION OF MAP PACKED READY FOR SHIPMENT

Address, THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cures Others
Will cure You, is a true statement of the action of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, when taken for diseases originating in impure blood; but, while this assertion is true of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, as thousands can attest, it cannot be truthfully applied to other preparations, which unprincipled dealers will recommend, and try to impose upon you, as "just as good as Ayer's." Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's only, if you need a blood-purifier and would be benefited permanently. This medicine, for nearly fifty years, has enjoyed a reputation, and made a record for cures, that has never been equaled by other preparations. AYER'S Sarsaparilla eradicates the taint of hereditary scrofula and other blood diseases from the system, and it has, deservedly, the confidence of the people.
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
"I cannot forbear to express my joy at the relief I have obtained from the use of AYER'S Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with kidney troubles for about six months, suffering greatly with pains in the small of my back. In addition to this, my body was covered with pimply eruptions. The remedies prescribed failed to help me. I then began to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and, in a short time, the pains ceased and the pimples disappeared. I advise every young man or woman, in case of sickness resulting from impure blood, no matter how long standing the case may be, to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla."—H. L. Jarmann, 33 William st., New York City.
Will Cure You
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Agents, men and women, to sell the latest household novelty $5 per day made easily; sample mailed for 25c; circulars free. WM. J. KELLY & CO., 145 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

AND REMEMBER We send FREE 150 Fast Selling Articles in a Handsome Case and with these samples you can secure a Fortune. Agents wanted. Send 10c to pay necessary expenses. W. HILL & CO., 111 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

$7.50 FOR A DAYS' WORK. GOOD PAY! STEADY WORK IF DESIRED. Address JAMES LEE & CO., 215 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

LOOK HERE. Do you use lamps? Our patent attachment improves the light, avoids dirty work in filling, saves time and money. You need it. All housekeepers need it. Samples free; and Gold Watch premium to first each week. Write at once. Agents wanted. Good pay; steady work. Stamp subscription to Monthly Journal for stamp. J. Bride & Co., Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

The Mormon Elders' Book on Sexual Strength, mailed free to married men. Address F. B. Crouch, 202 Grand St., New York

MARRIED LADIES [illegible] RELIABLE SUPPLY CO., 180 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. [illegible] by F. Hiscox, 853 B'way, N. Y. Write for book of proofs FREE

VARICOCELE Sure Cure. I will send the recipe that cured me Free to anyone. L. S. Franklin, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

FULL BEARD AND HAIR IN 21 DAYS [illegible] ALL FOR 25c. [illegible] Smith Mfg. Co., Palatine, Ills.

FREE TO LADIES. MICAJAH'S WAFERS, indorsed by physicians as the best local remedy for Female Ailments. Easy to use, cleanly, and sure to cure. Two weeks' treatment free. Address MICAJAH & CO., WARREN, PA.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N. Y.

Manhood RESTORED. REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send (sealed) FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. C. MASON, P. O. Box 3179, New York City.

MEN ONLY REMEDY FREE! Prompt Relief. Lasting Cure. I will send (sealed) free to any sufferer a prescription to enlarge small, weak parts and speedily cure Lost Manhood, Emissions, Varicocele and Impotency. New, Positive Remedy. CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 10 Marshall, Mich.

LADIES CARTER'S RELIEF for WOMEN is safe and always reliable; better than Tansy or Pennyroyal Pills and all similar medicines. [illegible] remedy, guaranteed. [illegible] $1.00, and 4 c. stamp, for full particulars [illegible] RICH MEDICAL CO., East Hampton, Conn.

WEAK MEN INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. I will send (sealed) FREE to any fellow sufferer a prescription to enlarge small, weak organs. A sure cure for Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address with stamp, L. S. Franklin, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

CONSUMPTIVE Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.
HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINDER TWINE shipped anywhere to anyone, in any quantity at wholesale prices. Send stamp for samples or write for prices. [illegible] UNION, 163 W. Van Buren St. [illegible] Chicago.

CUT THIS OUT and send with your name and address [illegible] W. S. SIMPSON, 37 College Place, N. Y.

DETECTIVES Wanted in every county to act in the Secret Service under instructions from Capt. [illegible], ex-chief Detective of Cincinnati. Experience unnecessary. Established 11 years. Particulars free. Address Grannan Detective Bureau Co., 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O. [illegible]

$5 to $15 per day, at home, selling LIGHTNING PLATER and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, &c. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. [illegible] H. F. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.

Best Fences and Gates for all purposes. Free catalogue giving particulars and prices. Write THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO., RICHMOND, IND.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE...............Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—Postage Paid:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free, to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 103,000.

Campaign Prices

Of the Weekly Blade for the Presidential Year—Special Points for Every Republican.

We have now issued our short-time rates for the Weekly BLADE for the Presidential campaign. They are now ready for anybody and everybody on application. We have made them so low as to barely cover the cost of the white paper on which THE BLADE is printed.

The Weekly BLADE is the only weekly newspaper which is edited with a view to its circulation in every state and territory of the Union. It is the most popular weekly in the country, and has the largest circulation of any weekly political newspaper in the United States.

Unlike all other Republican campaign literature circulated during the canvass, THE BLADE has many interesting features outside of politics. These are carefully read by all the members of the family, and it is not thrown away, as a pamphlet would be.

We take more interest in the Republican cause during a Presidential campaign than any other Republican weekly newspaper. The issues of the election are discussed in a plain, clear, easily-understandable way.

While we have made our short term rates as low as we can possibly afford, with a view to obtaining large lists at every postoffice, we want correspondence from the Chairman of every Republican campaign committee who sees this, especially from those who desire to circulate from 100 to 500 or more copies of THE BLADE in their counties. To those we will make special terms. Write for them!

In every case, we expect to send THE BLADE direct to every subscriber; consequently we want the postoffice address of each individual who is to receive the paper.

We also want lists of names from anybody and everybody who takes an interest in Republican success, and will take the trouble to send them. To each name we will send specimen copies of THE BLADE. We hope every reader of THE BLADE will send us from 10 to 100 names, and that *immediately*.

We also desire the address of the chairman of every Republican county committee in the Union, and hope that some reader, in every county, will send the name and address of the chairman of his county, *at once*.

Upon the terms we have made for short time subscriptions, anybody can raise a club of 20 to 50 names in a few hours, and that at a profit to themselves, as well as to the benefit of the Republican party of the nation.

Let everybody send for campaign terms. Drop us a postal card by return mail, asking for them.

CLEVELAND'S PENSION VETOES.

We present to-day, in our Washington Special, a complete list of the pension bills vetoed by GROVER CLEVELAND during his term in the Presidential chair. It will prove mighty interesting reading to the old soldiers and their friends. The record is unique. CLEVELAND's venomous hatred of the soldiers cropped out in every veto message, and he achieved the bad eminence of vetoing more pension bills alone than the total number of all vetoes from the time of WASHINGTON down to his own inauguration.

These pension vetoes caused CLEVELAND's defeat in 1888, by losing him the soldier vote of New York, both Democrats and Republicans. There are, in that state, somewhere between 10,000 and 20,000 ex-soldiers who are Democrats politically. Every man of them, according to Gen. SICKLES, who is good authority, voted against CLEVELAND and for HARRISON in 1888, because of the former's bitter hostility to pensions, and his unjust and untrue aspersions on the characters of widows and other applicants.

The same thing will prove true this year. The Democrats ignored the soldiers and the soldiers' sons entirely in making up their national ticket. They headed it with a man whose record against them makes his name a stench in the nostrils of every ex-soldier, and completed it by putting on for Vice President an old Copperhead, who, in 1864, ran as a candidate for Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in Illinois, on a platform which declared the war a failure. The soldiers know they will get neither justice nor sympathy from such a combination.

THE record of Democratic Presidential candidates ever since the war has not been favorable to New York candidates. Every time the head of the ticket has been from the Empire State, and the record has been as follows:

> In 1864, McClellan, defeated; in 1868, Seymour, defeated; in 1872, Greeley, defeated; in 1876, Tilden, defeated; in 1880, Hancock, defeated; in 1882, Cleveland, elected by fraud in counting Butler votes for him in Brooklyn; in 1888, Cleveland, defeated.

Six defeats and one *de facto* victory! History will repeat itself this year.

THE New York *Sun*, just before the meeting of the Chicago convention, published a letter from an Englishman in this country who is interested in British manufactures to the effect that his agent here had been solicited by the Democratic managers for a contribution of $10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. It should now advise him to remit at once.

ADLAI'S "war record" never had any existence.

PROHIBITION METHODS.

We have received from a recent subscriber in Boonsboro, Ark., a long letter discussing some recent editorials in THE BLADE on the temperance question, of one of which he says:

> Under the captain, "The Churches and the Liquor Question," after referring to the actions of several churches on this subject, you say: "The influence of the great church organizations is decidedly against any indulgence in intoxicants by their membership, and in favor, either directly or inferentially, of prohibition by law." Then you add: "This is right." That is, you approve the doctrine of prohibiting the liquor traffic by law. That law must be enacted by the state or by the nation, or by both.
>
> In the same issue of your paper you say much in advocacy of the Republican party and of its presidential work recently done at the Minneapolis convention. That convention in making its platform, after devoting fifteen and a half lines to the policy embraced under the phrase, "The Force Bill," disposed of the temperance question in two and a half lines! And in those lines there is not a word or a sentiment that can give any encouragement to a temperance man, nor any discouragement to a whisky man. The paragraph maintains a harmless neutrality.
>
> You certainly do not understand the Republican party to be favorable to the prohibition of the liquor traffic by law. You could not be so rash as to charge such a thing upon the Democratic party. The party in power is responsible for the character of the laws enacted. The laws, inevitably, will be somewhat like the policy of the party. Now, if neither the Republican party nor the Democratic party is favorable to prohibitory legislation, how can national prohibition be secured? Is there not absolute necessity for a party to come into power that will advocate, enact and enforce prohibition by law—both state and national?

The BLADE believes that Prohibition is the only solution for the liquor problem. None other has ever been proposed which is not open to the fatal objection that it leaves the saloon in existence; and so long as it does exist, so long will weak men be led to temptation, and fall victims to the spell of the demon inherent in all alcoholic intoxicants. So long as rum is sold, so long the evil of drunkenness, and the pauperism, debauchery, disease, vice and crime which it causes will afflict humanity.

And when we have prohibition, we desire to have it effective. The mere passage of such a law will not change men's natures, and stop the curse. There are well defined limits, beyond which all legislation which deals with the customs or habits of the people can not be effective. There have been, in past ages, laws against the wearing of false hair, the use of various adornments, requiring people to wear certain fabrics, against dancing, and various other enactments, all of which were conspicuous failures. The laws against theft or burglary or murder are fairly well executed, because almost everybody is opposed to these offenses against society. *Per contra*, there are laws in every state concerning Sunday observance, and the use of profanity, for instance, which are constantly and habitually violated. Why? Because there is no such general feeling against these offenses as there is against theft or burglary.

How can Sabbath-breaking and profanity be stopped? Can it be done by increasing the penalty? Certainly not. There is but one possible way—to convert men from a life of sin to one of Christian observance. If a man is utterly careless of religion, he cannot be expected to care whether he breaks the Sabbath or profanes the name of the Almighty. Convert him, and he abandons his profanity and observes the Sabbath—not because the state law decrees that he must, but because he obeys the mandate of his conscience.

The experience of the past half-century has shown that the case of prohibition is nearly parallel. We do not deem it necessary for every man to become a teetotaller before a prohibitory law would be effective; but we do believe that there must be a large majority of the people of a state, or city, or county strongly and positively in favor of the law if it is to be of any value. The state of Iowa is a case in point. Over the greater portion of it the prohibitory law is as well observed as is any other restrictive law. In certain of its cities it is ineffective, and has been ever since its passage, simply because a large portion of their people do not believe in prohibition.

Hence THE BLADE believes that the first thing to do is not to set every energy at work to obtain the passage of a prohibitory law or amendment, but rather to set every instrumentality to work to bring home to every one the awful evils of the Rum traffic; to have all realize the fearful waste of money and of human life that results; the evils that come upon the families and especially the children of the victims of drink. That is to say, we believe that the people should be educated up by every instrumentality—the church, the school, the family, and through the press, to take cognizance of this giant evil. When the majority of the people of a state realize this, prohibition will come without any particular effort. When the people of a state realize the money loss from bad roads, it does not require the organization of a political party to get good roads. And when they realize the evils of the Rum traffic, it will not need a party to carry prohibition through the legislature or at the polls.

That is, THE BLADE believes thoroughly in prohibition, but it knows that the people in many of the states are not ready for it. It therefore believes in getting them ready, the first thing. When they are ready, prohibition will come as the logical result of that preparation.

Hence we do not believe in a separate party, based on the idea of prohibition. For twenty-five years we have had such a party, and it has accomplished—nothing. We believe its leaders to be sincere, but mistaken. Convinced themselves that prohibition is the best policy, they turned at once to endeavor to reach it through a separate political party. Every advance in prohibition during the time that party has been in existence has been made by the votes of Legislatures whose members were adherents of other political parties. Every vote on a constitutional prohibitory amendment has shown tens of thousands of voters who believe in prohibition, but will not affiliate with the Prohibition party. Compare the vote for any such amendment with the vote for the Prohibition party at the nearest state election thereto, and this truth will be clearly apparent.

Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party makes prohibition a party tenet. The Chicago Democratic platform has a "sumptuary plank," which is meant to oppose prohibition, though that word is not mentioned in it. The Republican platform has the temperance plank of which our friend speaks, but it does not commit the party to prohibition. While it is true that the bulk of temperance sentiment in the North is in the Republican ranks, and that in the South largely in the Democratic ranks, the fact remains that, in the present state of public opinion, for either of these parties to declare for prohibition would be to defeat it. Those who believe in prohibition are as yet a minority of the voters of the nation. We must educate until that minority is a majority before we can hope by legislation to make a success of prohibition and to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

FREE TRADE FALLACIES.

15.—Two Fallacies Concerning Reciprocity Shown Up.

In HENRY GEORGE's book, "Protection or Free Trade," which Democratic Representatives in Congress smuggled into the *Record* as part of their speeches, and are now sending out as a campaign document, among hundreds of other fallacies, is this one on reciprocity:

> The sending of delegations to ask the trade of our sister republics of Spanish America avails nothing so long as we maintain a tariff which repels their trade. We have but to open our ports to draw their trade to us and avail ourselves of all their natural advantages. And more potent than anything else would be the moral influence of our action.

Mr. GEORGE should know that every one of these countries has a protective tariff of its own, and goods from the United States and all other countries have to pay duties. Hence it is eminently proper to "send delegations" to arrange for mutual interchange of non-competing products. Again, he should know, but probably does not, that the bulk of the articles they sold to us are on our *free* list, under the new tariff law. Here are the total imports from the republics to the south of us, for the year 1891, classified as free and dutiable. These figures are official:

Imports from	Free.	Dutiable.
Argentine Republic	$ 4,506,828	$1,470,716
Brazil	80,887,444	2,343,151
Costa Rica	2,530,847	1,458
Guatemala	2,617,988	211
Honduras	1,152,993	6,598
Nicaragua	1,704,506	1,455
San Salvador	1,733,222	49,844
Chile	3,261,734	156,556
Mexico	23,364,519	3,931,473
Peru	369,495	17,113
Venezuela	12,053,699	24,842

That is to say, from these countries, during the year 1891, we imported $134,182,183 worth of articles which paid no duty whatever, while those which are dutiable only amounted to $8,043,417 worth! The utter fallacy of Mr. GEORGE's statements could not be more completely shown than by these figures.

While we were admitting the great bulk of their products free, they were exacting heavy duties upon all our products that we exported to them. The reciprocity clauses of the new tariff law gives us the means of saying to them, "Either give us advantages for our exports over those given to other countries, or we will impose duties on the chief articles of yours which we now admit free." We have obtained these concessions, and our export trade is steadily improving, as a consequence, despite GEORGE's moonshine theories.

Now that we are on this subject of reciprocity, we will take occasion to show up that fallacy of the Democratic platform which says:

> We denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged markets, etc.

"Sham" reciprocity, indeed! The man who penned that sentence knew he was writing a falsehood. The proof that reciprocity is increasing our trade is found in the official figures. Not long ago the Senate adopted a resolution of inquiry to the State department, asking for the practical effect of the reciprocity agreements. The acting secretary of State, Mr. WHARTON, answered that while our trade is steadily increasing as a consequence of reciprocity, time enough had not elapsed to measure its full benefits, for these reasons:

When a reciprocity agreement is reached with another nation, with which we have had only limited trade, our people are not in a position to at once avail themselves fully of it. We must learn the new markets, find out what the people of that country want, make arrangements for building up and caring for trade, and arrange means of transportation—all of which require time. We must provide all the machinery of commerce before we can improve our opportunities. All these things are manifestly true. We have as yet only made a beginning. It is a promising one, but it by no means shows the enormous volume to which it will expand as time goes on.

The following figures are official. They are issued by the Treasury department, and show the total value of our exports for certain months in 1892, after the adoption of reciprocity with each country named, compared with the total value of our exports to that country for the corresponding months of 1891, before reciprocity was agreed upon:

	1891.	1892.
Brazil—Month ending April 30	$1,157,493	$1,036,268
Thirteen months ending April 30	14,690,279	15,622,627
Cuba—Month ending April 30	926,049	1,497,441
Eight months ending April 30	8,908,907	13,104,879
Porte Rico—Month ending April 30	125,698	259,327
Eight months ending April 30	1,445,867	1,784,189
San Domingo—Month ending April 30	45,410	159,838
Eight months ending April 30	675,239	694,064
Salvador—Month ending April 30	85,095	137,978
Three months ending April 30	311,940	334,803
British Guiana—Month ending April 30	130,193	146,060

Taking for purposes of comparison our exports to each for the month of April, we find that they increased over 31 per cent in April, 1892, over April, 1891—almost one-third. Set that down as an indication of what reciprocity will do as trade becomes established.

It will be noticed that the trade of Brazil shows a decrease. This is the result of the revolutionary troubles in that country this year, which have largely injured its commerce. In every other instance we find a widening of our export trade, an increase in the amount of our products taken, and this in the face of the bitter opposition of England, who is using every means to keep the trade of these countries for herself. While our commerce has been steadily extending on this continent, reciprocity is beginning to make its effects felt in our trade with Germany, France and Austria. No step was ever followed by such an increase of trade, and augmenting steadily in volume, as that which has followed reciprocity.

Let the free trade Democrats howl! The people cannot be deceived on this matter as they were upon the tariff in 1890.

THE Republican Presidential campaign this year is to be aggressive, not defensive. There is nothing in the record of the Harrison administration which needs either defense or apology. The people are satisfied with it; the business interests of the country desire its continuance. There is no weak point which needs defense, and the energies of the party will be devoted to attacking the Democracy.

DURING the last year of CLEVELAND's administration the free imports amounted to $254,294,233, or 34.65 per cent of the total imports for the period. During the corresponding twelve months of HARRISON's administration, ending March 31, 1892, the free imports amounted to $461,473,523, or 53.13 per cent of all the imports for the period.

AUSTRIA has only two works making cast or rolled plate glass. Owing to the protective tariff the big works are established in America.

IF the Democrats should win on a free trade platform this fall, there would be "millions in it" for Great Britain.

THE Stuffed Prophet will have the stuffin' knocked out of him next November.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

§27.—A Danger Now Becoming Real.

The silver agitation is based on purely theoretical grounds, and its central idea—that a law of Congress can make a coin worth 68 cents pass current on a parity with another coin worth 100 cents, both being given unlimited coinage and full legal tender powers—as great a fallacy as was ever uttered. No man with any practical knowledge of finance but knows that this miracle can not be wrought, and that the result would inevitably be that our money standard would fall from the gold dollar to the 68-cent silver dollar, with wholesale legalized robbery and financial ruin as a consequence.

The movement of gold to Europe last week showed how close the relation is between our enigmatic gold exports and the silver heresy. On Wednesday last the Senate fixed upon Friday to vote on the free silver bill, and the silver men declared that in some form a silver coinage measure would pass both houses and go to the President. On Thursday the rates for foreign exchange were moved up one-half cent, and on Friday $3,200,000 gold was withdrawn for export, bringing the total for the week up to $4,250,000. If the reader will add to the foregoing the fact that during the first half of the week only $500,000 was shipped to Europe, and that foreign bankers were then all reporting as their belief that the movement to Europe had come to an end for this year, he will gain an idea of how sensitive the foreign exchange market is to the currency influence, and also can get an inkling of the danger that menaces our finances.

That danger is of our being forced to the silver standard. Let us drop the theories of the silver men, and look the facts in the face. We have in the national treasury about $115,000,000 of gold, aside from that which is represented in circulation by gold certificates. It is composed of the $100,000,000 so-called gold reserve for the redemption of greenbacks, and about $115,000,000 of free gold. It may be well right here to give the following solid bit of information concerning a widespread error, written by MATTHEW MARSHALL:

> As I have frequently pointed out, the maintenance of a specific reserve of gold in the Treasury for the redemption of the legal tender notes, either to the extent of $100,000,000 or to any other amount, is nowhere required by law. It is true that about $95,000,000 in gold was procured from the sale of bonds by Secretary Sherman in 1878 for redemption purposes, and there is some plausibility in contending that the diversion of this $95,000,000 to other uses would be a breach of good faith toward the creditors of the nation.
>
> The answer to the proposition is that nobody accepts the legal tenders because of the existence of the gold reserve, but because of their utility in the payment of debts. Besides, in case of a sudden distrust in their value, nothing short of gold enough to redeem the entire issue of $346,000,000 would keep them at par with gold, since any smaller amount would quickly be exhausted. Still, the public has been so long accustomed to look upon the $100,000,000 gold fund in the Treasury as a sort of palladium of financial safety, that even its partial disappearance would excite alarm and discredit the administration in popular estimation.

If the demand for gold for shipment to Europe does not soon cease, the Treasury will be put in a very dangerous position. There is a feeling of uneasiness growing among bankers and financial men about these shipments, and the instinct of self-preservation will soon lead them to refuse to pay out gold in large amounts, and diverting the demand to the government. They can do this easily by tendering greenbacks and coin certificates and Treasury notes in payment of checks. Their customers will then apply to the Treasury for the gold.

What can the Treasury officials do? If they pay out the gold, they will soon have run the reserve down below the $100,000,000 which the people have been taught to believe must be held to redeem greenbacks, and thus create a popular clamor and scare; if they refuse to pay out the gold, and offer only the legal-tender silver dollars—as they have the right under the law to do—then the suspension of gold payments will have come; gold will fly to a premium, the silver dollar drop to its bullion value—about 68 cents—and the country be forced to the silver standard.

There is one other thing that can be done—to issue and sell bonds to keep up the stock of gold; and this may be resorted to, despite the ignorant clamor of the deceived followers of the silver fad, and of other financial heresies. These are the cold facts in the case, and it is well to remember that this state of things has been brought about by the silver agitation, in the face of the assurance that the President will veto any free silver bill that may be passed. The fact that there is such a strong following of moonshine finance in the West and South is causing financial men to become timid, and increasing the danger of our being driven to the silver standard.

SENATOR HALE has offered a resolution in the Senate reciting that the high wages of employes are due to the Republican policy of protection, and directing the Finance committee to inquire into the effect of a policy of tariff "for revenue only" upon the labor and industries of the United States. This inquiry is an eminently proper one to be made, in view of the deliverance of the Democrats in favor of British free trade at Chicago, and it is to be hoped both branches of Congress will pass it promptly. But will the Democratic House dare do so?

A CENSUS bulletin just issued gives the total population of the United States in 1890 as 62,622,250, an increase in ten years of 12,466,467, or 24.86 per cent. The rate of increase of the white population, according to the bulletin, was 26.68 per cent, and of the colored, 13.11 per cent. These figures dispose of the theory that the negro race is increasing more rapidly than the whites. Even when the increase of the whites through immigration is eliminated, the whites are increasing faster than the colored people.

THE old "anti-sumptuary" plank again has a place in the national Democratic platform. The Democrats adhere to the Kentucky idea that there is only one way by which whisky can properly be "put down."

STEVENSON'S "war record" is his decapitation of 45,373 Republicans who held fourth-class postmasterships, while he was First Assistant P. M. G. under CLEVELAND. Great is civil service reform!

STEVENSON was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1864, on the platform which denounced the war as a failure. That settles the fact of his being a copperhead.

FREE TRADE is just what Democrats have said they do not want. Now it needs no diagram to show what the platform means, and they will have to fight on this untenable ground.

CANDIDATE for vice president STEVENSON, was on the defensive from the day of his nomination, trying to protect a record that is very bad when brought into the light.

GEN. SICKLES is a good Democrat, and he told the truth when he said that the ex-soldiers defeated CLEVELAND in 1888, and will do so again this year.

LET EXHIBITS BE PRACTICAL.

One of the greatest features of any nation is its roads. Particularly is this true of the United States. It is true because the nation is great, and not because of any remarkable excellence in the roads. This country is so very large that all its roads, of necessity, cannot be first class, as they are said to be in England, France, Ireland and Italy. But any one will admit that they could be a great deal better than they are. Some of them could be made broad, well graded and well drained avenues of traffic.

Since America is enterprising and pushing, why her roads are inferior to those of less active nations?

Because the United States, in her rapid career of prosperity, has neglected them. Our people have always been busy using the highways rather than building them. They begin to see, however, that there is no economy in such a practice. There has never been, for that matter. Something should be done to accomplish so great an improvement. As E. A. POPE, the Boston enthusiast on the subject, says, the question of good roads is of far greater importance to the people of the Union than tariff, or money, or any of the great political issues.

He proposes as a scheme for creating widespread interest on the subject, a complete exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago of the art of building good roads. He would show every feature of every kind of road, including some of the execrable beds of mud through which mankind has to wade and flounder in some states. Millions of people from all over the country would see these things, learn through an abundance of statistics the great losses sustained by bad roads, and the benefits derived from good ones. They would go home filled with practical ideas, and their natural sense would incline them to make use of them.

Col. POPE is on the right side of the question. The World's Fair people cannot give too much attention to such subjects as these. The managers should realize that it will do the American people far more good to learn something of practical value than to gaze upon odd kinds of monkeys, specimens of domestic utensils from the Esquimaux and the Pueblo Indians, or dog-carts as used in the year 1637. What America wants is something she can use to build her up and make her more prosperous. Let the old countries and the freak collectors take care of the curiosities and relics of bygone ages, if they prefer.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

The resolution offered by Mr. SCOTT, member of the national committee from West Virginia, at the late meeting of that body for organization, at Washington, is very important, and will probably receive the careful consideration it merits. It proposes a radical change in the basis of representation in national Republican conventions.

At present the basis is two delegates from each Congressional district and four from each state at large. This gives each state twice as many delegates as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress, irrespective of its Republican vote. Mr. SCOTT's plan is to have the delegates represent Republican voters. Then the states which have a heavy Republican vote will have a correspondingly larger representation in the convention than those in which the Republicans are in a minority.

Mr. SCOTT proposes that each state shall have one delegate for every 7,000 Republican votes cast at the next preceding Presidential election, and one for a fraction of this number greater than one-half. The number of delegates to which each state is entitled shall be certified by the national committee to the chairman of each state committee, and it shall also have the regulation of the apportionment and election of the delegates.

The justice and wisdom of the proposed change is apparent to every one. It needs no discussion. The representation in the national convention should be of Republican votes, and the states which must be depended upon to elect the ticket thus have a preponderating voice in the deliberations of that body.

SECRETARY FOSTER 2D.

The appointment of Gen. JOHN W. FOSTER, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy in the department of State created by the resignation of Secretary BLAINE, places a second man in the Cabinet named FOSTER—the other, of course, being our own CHARLIE FOSTER, of the Treasury department.

Secretary of the State FOSTER is well equipped for the position. He speaks several languages, has a wide knowledge of the world, is trained in diplomacy, courtly and polished in manner, and stands very high with the representatives of foreign governments at Washington. He has been United States minister to Mexico, Russia and Spain, and has negotiated all the reciprocity treaties under this administration.

His appointment is regarded at Washington as wholly attributable to his long experience in diplomatic matters, and as entirely without any political significance. In personal appearance, Mr. FOSTER is of barely medium height, slender in build, with an intelligent face, bright, keen eyes, and hair and whiskers snowy white. He is about 60 years of age, a lawyer of very high attainments, and he won the title of brigadier general for meritorious services in the war of the rebellion.

JAMES S. CLARKSON.

Whatever be the motives which caused the retirement of Hon. JAMES S. CLARKSON from the chairmanship of the Republican national committee, they are much to be regretted in that they have deprived the party of his valuable services. Mr. CLARKSON possesses the qualities of a successful general. He has a talent for organizing victory. His executive abilities are of the highest order. And his method of campaign always strikes at the enemy's weakest point, while amply covering every exposed portion of his own line.

Mr. CLARKSON is a Republican of the highest type. To him Republicanism is not a mere party shibboleth, but a living, active policy of governmental direction. Politics in his hands is not a means to the end of obtaining the offices, but of promoting the nation's highest interests through the adoption of safe and progressive lines of policy. Wise and thoughtful in counsel, fertile in expedients, sound in judgment, and strong in what he believes to be the right, we regard him as not only a politician, but a statesman as well, and regret accordingly his retirement from the leadership of the national campaign.

PRESIDENT HARRISON never used his talent for political epigram more happily than when he said, in reply to Governor MCKINLEY's speech notifying him of his nomination: "In 1890 it was a conflict of predictions; now our adversaries must face trade statistics and prices current."

IN Japan, people are beheaded with a sword—the snickersnee. As ADLAI was the headsman of the Cleveland administration, it is eminently proper that he be called the "snickersnee candidate."

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The fourth party national convention at Cincinnati has at last succeeded in nominating candidates. Its Presidential nominee is JOHN BIDWELL, of California, a multi-millionaire land-owner, whose holdings cover as much as an Ohio county, and who is charged with being the creature of the Pacific Railway monopoly. He was in Congress at the time those roads obtained their concessions, and like every other man who voted for these steals was promptly retired to private life, from which he is now brought to play at being a Presidential candidate. The second place on the ticket was given to J. B. CRANFILL, of Texas.

The Cincinnati convention has been marked by the bitterest antagonisms and recriminations, by charges and counter-charges alleging the basest political trickery, and altogether by as much heat and bad blood as though its proceedings were of any real weight in national politics. Of course every one understands that it was merely playing at politics. There is no possible chance of its ticket receiving a single electoral vote, and its campaign is nothing but an annex to the Democratic one. It can do no possible good to the cause of prohibition, but in reality injures it. It is a sad commentary on the boasted intelligence and education of the American people that a national convention can be gathered representing people believing in the fallacy that the enactment of a law will change the moral nature of the people of a nation.

A RED-HOT CAMPAIGN.

The Presidential campaign this year will be absolutely red-hot. The battle is, on the Republican side, to preserve and maintain the policy of protection, under which our nation has made greater progress in prosperity and wealth than any other country in the same time; on the Democratic side, it is, as Senator VEST says, "a war of extermination" against American industries.

We believe the Weekly BLADE to be the best Republican campaign document that can be used; and we want our Republican friends, Republican campaign committees, and all interested in Republican success in this campaign, to raise clubs for THE BLADE at the lowest campaign club rates ever offered by any paper. Our rates for 3 or 6 months are cheaper than the paper THE BLADE is printed on! Write for campaign terms!

We want names of Republican and other voters to whom we shall send sample copies. Every reader of the Weekly BLADE, and every man interested in Republican success, if he has not time to raise a club, certainly can devote time enough to write us a letter, giving the names of people of his vicinity who do not take THE BLADE, but who ought to take it. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL, nominated for President on the Prohibitionist fourth party ticket, was once a Representative in Congress from California. The following speech of his is taken from the *Congressional Globe*, in 1867. He was speaking in the committee on Ways and Means on the proposition to fix a tax of 50 cents a gallon on brandy made of grapes, and to which an amendment had been offered by Hill making the tax $2 a gallon, spoke as follows:

> I cannot yield to any man on this floor in a desire to see the cause of temperance prevail in this country. I profess myself, although not having signed the pledge, to be a temperance man, and wish to promote that cause by every means in my power. I take it for granted, however, in the present state of humanity that brandy will continue to be an article of consumption. Our exports heretofore have been gold and silver, but our mines may give out. Our production in that regard is liable to change. In some localities they may give out altogether. We wish, therefore, to build up an interest [i. e., a great brandy interest] if need be to take the place of the mining interest.

In concluding his speech and replying to a question from HILL, BIDWELL said: "I believe you will have as much revenue at 50 cents a gallon as at $2, for at 50 cents a gallon you will have probably ten times as much manufactured as at $2."

This is the nominee of the Prohibition party for President, judged by the sayings of his own mouth.

HON. WM. J. CAMPBELL, of Illinois, the new chairman of the Republican national convention, is a thoroughly good man for the place, "possessing executive ability of a high order, and being thoroughly trusted by President HARRISON. In fact Mr. CAMPBELL was the President's personal selection for the position; and his appointment means that Mr. HARRISON will in a large measure conduct the national campaign himself, through the new chairman. As the President has in the past proved himself a skillful and courageous political leader, we may be certain the campaign will be capably and efficiently managed.

SPEAKING of the fight in the Chicago convention over the tariff plank President HARRISON said:

> What was rejected and what was adopted upon this subject at Chicago seems to me to constitute a declaration more extreme and more destructive than has ever before been promulgated by the Democratic party.

A card upon which is printed the tariff plank which was rejected and that which was adopted by the Chicago convention will be an admirable Republican tract for circulation among workingmen.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is president of an Illinois coal mining company. In reply to the question as to the truth of the charge that his company employs non-union miners, he said: *"I do not ask our miners whether they belong to a union or not."*

HENRY GEORGE says the Chicago platform "puts the Democratic party in the field as committed to the policy of sweeping away every shred of a protective duty." But are the people ready for a base surrender of our industrial independence to our old-time foe, Great Britain?

THE National Republican League convention will be held in Buffalo, New York, September 1, and promises to be a great meeting. President CLARKSON has issued the call. There will be 1,000 delegates in attendance.

STEVENSON, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, is president of a coal mining company which refuses to recognize the Miners' union. Yet the Democrats expect union laboring men to vote for him.

THE old soldiers and their sons will not forget CLEVELAND's venomous veto messages on pension bills for disabled veterans, their widows or mothers. They will defeat him [and ADLAI.]

ADLAI will have to be a better vote-getter than we think he is if he shall overcome HARRISON's 22,104 plurality in Illinois in 1888.

THE campaign of education has begun. The Bourbon voters in the back townships are trying to learn how to pronounce ADLAI.

WOULD it not be wise to discuss men and issues in this campaign, and let the babies of the two candidates' households alone?

"Nasby in Exile."

A Humorous Book of Travel by D. R. Locke ("Nasby")—An Offer No One Can Afford to Miss.

On the fifth page of this issue of the Weekly BLADE we make an offer that should be very promptly taken up by our readers. "Nasby in Exile" is an unique book. It not only is valuable as a book of travel, but there runs through it a vein of satire and humor—and such a vein as only "Nasby" could write—making it as good in its way as MARK TWAIN's "New Pilgrim's Progress" was in its line.

The manners and customs of European people—the things in daily life and travel that the observing American meets at every turn of his peregrinations—are here set down, and commented upon in the half-humorous, half-satiric manner, which gave the "Nasby Letters" world-wide fame. The spelling is not of the Nasby pattern, but the qualities that made the name of D. R. LOCKE illustrious as the greatest of American satirists are all there, and shine forth from every page. Read the offer on fifth page, and send in your order. Call the attention of your friends who are not readers of THE BLADE to it. They will thank you for the information.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The Omaha convention has finished its labors, and put into the field a ticket composed of WEAVER, the Iowa Greenbacker, and FIELD, of Virginia. And this ticket is placed before the people of the United States on a platform containing more demagogic misstatements and more unsound declarations of policy than ever had place in American politics.

The only figure this ticket will cut is as an annex to the Democratic campaign. The convention was engineered from behind the scenes by Democratic politicians. The scheme is to divert, if possible, enough electoral votes to prevent an election of President by the electors, in order that the choice may be thrown into the present House of Representatives, which, being Democratic, would elect CLEVELAND.

The great mass of the Omaha delegates are sincere, we have no doubt, though they are wofully deceived and mistaken in their views. They have, however, shown their incapacity in allowing themselves to managed, like puppets, by Democratic workers, for Democratic ends. The People's party is simply an annex to Democracy, to prevent the election of HARRISON.

"WHO IS ADLAI?"

When the telegraph flashed the information from Chicago that "ADLAI E. STEVENSON" had been nominated for the Vice Presidency, a wave of interrogation rolled from the Democratic hosts from Passamaquoddy to Yuba Dam, inquiring, "And who in thunder is ADLAI?"

That question is slowly being answered; and as the details become more complete, the less satisfaction is there over the nominee.

He has been both Democrat and Greenbacker, going from one to another to catch votes that his greed for office might be satisfied. He was a copperhead during the war, and charged with being a Knight of the Golden Circle. This last is an ugly charge, for all honest-minded men detest those who, too cowardly to go South and take up arms for the cause with which they sympathized, stayed at home and plotted treason and insurrection in the North.

STEVENSON was also the headsman of the Cleveland administration from 1884 to 1888. As First Assistant Postmaster-General, he turned out of office more fourth-class postmasters than any other man who ever held that position. He was the man who did CLEVELAND's dirty spoils work, while his chief was posing to mugwump adulation as a civil service reformer.

A BILL has passed the House that should promptly become a law. Hitherto an applicant's attorney was not allowed to see any papers in a pension case except what he had filed himself. He was refused the hospital record reports of medical examiners and letters written the office in reply to the standing and reliability of the applicant and his witnesses. The result was that many applicants for years have been unable to complete proof and have their pensions allowed because they did not know what charges they had to meet or what prejudicial matters were contained in the papers they were not allowed to see. The bill referred to allows access to all these papers, and will enable many soldiers to complete their claims.

THE September elections in Maine and Vermont in Presidential years are usually regarded as "straws" of considerable importance, indicating more or less accurately the drift of popular sentiment and the probable result of the greater election to follow. The Republicans of both states are already actively in the field, and there can be little question that the September elections will have the same inspiring influence upon the national canvass this year that they had in 1888.

FREE TRADE, without even incidental protection, which is demanded by the Democratic national platform, means destruction to American manufactures, disaster and distress to the wage-workers, and financial disturbance to the business men.

Protection with reciprocity means progress and permanent prosperity.

Choose ye which ye will have!

FOUR years ago a correspondent in Illinois sent THE BLADE the following prediction on the Presidential contest. It proved true that year, and will, without doubt, prove equally correct now:

WILL HE AGAIN BE PRESIDENT?

CleveLaNd,
ClevELand,
CleVeland,
ClEveland,
GRover.

THE Democratic national committee would doubtless pay the English newspapers well if they would maintain absolute silence on our Presidential campaign. Their comments make Republican voters out of patriotic Democrats, who have no mind to vote in England's interest rather than our own.

"HE is popular every day in the year except one, and that is election day," is what BOURKE COCKRAN, the great Tammany leader, says of GROVER CLEVELAND.

WORKINGMEN, do you want your wages cut down to the free trade standard? If so, vote for CLEVELAND [and ADLAI.]

WONDER how much "fat" the Democrats will fry out of the British tin trust for their free trade campaign?

IF the People's party had more people it would possibly cut some sort of a figure.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Senator Vance has acquired the reputation of being a humorist.

The total school enrollment for the United States last year was 14,200,000.

The great St. Paul's cathedral in London was built from taxes levied on coal.

It is said that one in every ten of the world's workingwomen support their husbands.

If London streets were put end to end they would reach from that city to St. Petersburg.

Thomas H. Sherman, the United States consul at Liverpool, has tendered his resignation to the President.

The revenue collected from last year's ascents to the top of the Eiffel tower amounted to $115,000.

Queen Victoria sent a cask of 25-year-old Lochnagar whisky as a golden wedding present to the king and queen of Denmark.

The Indian exhibit at the World's Fair will include representatives of every tribe from the extreme North to Terra del Fuego.

Since the convention the concealment which Thomas B. Reed has achieved could not possibly be surpassed by Colonel Garza.

Chester Alan Arthur will soon revisit the United States, and is expected to spend a portion of August and September at Newport.

Sarah Bernhardt does not take any stock in the principles of Delsarte, which she denominates a cold blooded struggle for effect.

The Boston *Pilot* yearns to have Col. Shepard sent to some foreign mission, which, it believes, he would adorn with "marked debility."

Portsmouth, N. H., bears the proud distinction as the place where the first newspaper was established in this country. This was in 1756.

The Woman's Pharmaceutical association of Illinois, is planning to conduct a model pharmacy in the Illinois building at the World's Fair.

The region about the Dead Sea is one of the hottest places on the globe, and the sea is said to lose a million tons of water a day by evaporation.

D. B. Freeman, of Costenville, Ga., says that he was the youngest Confederate soldier. He was only eleven years old at the time of his enlistment.

When at Farnborough, her English home, the ex-Empress Eugenie goes daily to pray in the mortuary chapel where lie the remains of her husband and son.

Gen. Obrutscheff, the commander-in-chief of the Russian army, is so obese that he walks with great difficulty and finds it impossible to sit in the saddle.

A Philadelphia funeral team did service at a wedding a few days ago, and the dozing driver allowed the horses to carry the bridal couple into the cemetery.

In America, as in France, the average size of families has been steadily decreasing for the last half century. The average is now 4.94, where in 1850 it was 5.50.

The largest of turtles is said to be the species known as the loggerhead, which grows to the enormous weight of 1,600 pounds. These are found in the sea.

The man who invented the two-thirds rule was Romulus Mitchel Saunders of North Carolina, and it was employed in the first Democratic convention in Baltimore.

The business of preparing shrimp for the Chinese market is assuming important proportions in California. The shrimp are taken in huge nets and boiled in great iron vats.

James Richard Cocke, graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine last week, is the first person totally blind from infancy to receive a degree as physician.

Above the length of 19 or 20 feet, snakes in the Philippine islands increase greatly in bulk for every foot in length, so that a snake 19 feet long looks small beside one 22 feet long.

A solid gold brick, weighing 500 pounds and worth $150,000, will be exhibited in the Mines and Mining building at the World's Fair by a Helena, Mont., mine owner.

An umbrella company has been incorporated with a capital of $8,000,000, and is to carry on business in all the states and territories of the United States and in foreign countries.

Cardinal Manning's funeral expenses amounted to $2,100 and he did not leave enough money or property to pay the bill. He was no money grubber. All he had went to charity.

It is beginning to be whispered around that it was because cruel people would insist upon addressing Kyrle Bellew as "Mr. Higgins," that Mrs. James Brown Potter got tired and drew out.

Japan has applied for space in the World's Fair Mines and Mining building for a mineral exhibit. It will include a fine collection of the celebrated Japanese alloys and bronze preparations.

Miss Alice Harris, M. D., of Iowa, is medical missionary at Sierra Leone, West Africa, under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and she has for several months conducted the mission entirely alone.

Vice President Morton has been elected a trustee of Vassar college, and it is thought that the kindly respect and profound admiration in which the girls will hold him will console him for the loss of political preferment.

The chair in which Thomas Jefferson sat while writing the Declaration of Independence is now owned by the Philosophical society, Philadelphia. It is reported that this interesting relic will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

It is openly asserted in London that the Princess of Wales is bordering on insanity over the loss of her favorite son, the late duke of Clarence, and that she spends hours in wandering from room to room with the belief that he is somewhere concealed.

Mr. Paul Bourget is completing a story that is likely to be one of the most sensational books of the year. It is to be called "Cosmopolis," and will be a profound study of contemporary cosmopolitan society, the principal scenes being set in Rome and Venice.

Sig. Giolitti, the new Italian prime minister, prides himself upon despising the mandates of fashion, and wears at all times an old-fashioned rusty black frock coat that reaches nearly to his ankles, to the great satisfaction of the political caricaturists and cartoonists.

South Burmah and the East Indies intend to have a worthy exhibit at the exposition. The Chamber of Commerce of Kurrachee has appointed Jehangir H. Kothari, a prominent wealthy merchant of Kurrachee, special commissioner to develop an exhibit for the fair.

John J. Ingalls is said to be so superstitious that he feels nervous when he sees the moon over the wrong shoulder. Whenever he has occasion to return to his house directly after leaving it he averts the possibility of a hoodoo by sitting down before departing again.

There is said to be a great deal of apple-eating indulged in the Adams of the lower house of Congress. It is a familiar sight to see a member extract a rosy apple from his desk, produce a pocket-knife to pare it, and then seek the seclusion of a cloak-room to enjoy the feast. Mr. Bland is particularly given to the practice of eating apples.

General Longstreet lives in what is denominated a "white pine bandbox of a house," not far from the ruins of his fine old mansion in central Georgia, which was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The house he now occupies is perched upon a hill facing the Blue Ridge mountains, the view of which is one of unsurpassed beauty. The old Confederate chieftain is now 72 years of age and a man of patriarchal aspect.

Charles H. Hoyt is building a Casino on his beautiful summer home at Charlestown, N. H., which among other things has a fully appointed stage where entertainments will be given, during the summer, for the aid of churches and other charitable institutions. Mr. Hoyt's home is surrounded by five acres of land which is kept in the highest state of cultivation and said to be a veritable garden of Eden.

A day or two after Mr. Blaine's resignation a letter reached the White House from an ambitious young man in Iowa, in which the writer asked for information about the duties required of the Secretary of State and "how much the wages were." The correspondent added that if the salary was satisfactory and the labors not too arduous he would like to make application for the job.

Not to belong to Woman's World's Fair committee is now regarded by titled and aristocratic European women as a positive lack of distinction. Indeed, the interest in the exposition displayed by prominent and influential women in most of the European countries is truly remarkable. The exhibit of woman's work is sure to be very comprehensive and complete, and, it is believed, surprising.

Kate Field says that everybody was well fed at Minneapolis during the convention there. One delegate at Miss Field's hotel placed a half-dollar in the palm of his sable attendant, and whispered: "that's a first instalment; bring me a square meal and I will double the amount." "All right, sah," replied the darky; "you just rely on me, sah. If you find any flies on me, sah, I'll give you a rebate."

The czar is to be commiserated on the death of Col. Kommissaroff, who saved the monarch's life from the hands of an assassin, and for whom the czar ever afterwards had the warmest affection. Kommissaroff was a serf at the time his brave deed was done, and the czar could not do enough in reward of his devotion. He ennobled Kommissaroff on the spot, made him colonel of one of the best regiments in the empire, and gave him valuable estates.

The sale of the Borghese library in Rome will soon release a lot of unknown and interesting music of the first half of the Seventeenth century. There are a great many operas, including the "Eurydice" of Caccini (1600) and Jacob Peri, the "Dafne" of Marco de Gagliano, the "Aretusa" of Filippo Vitali, and the "Morte de Orfeo" of Landi. There are also a large quantity of madrigals, villanelle, motets, and airs by composers who flourished between 1500 and 1600, and whose names are now almost unknown.

Publishers' Desk.

OUR PORTRAIT OF HARRISON.

THE BLADE has under contract by far the best portrait we have ever published, and they are now being printed. It is a magnificent portrait, from a very recent photograph of President Harrison, and shows him exactly as he looks to-day.

This portrait is *not* the same as that we gave with the Weekly BLADE four years ago but is an entirely new one, engraved since the Minneapolis convention, by the best lithographic portrait artist in the country. It is much larger, very much finer, and printed on better paper than that we offered as a premium in 1888. We promise that it shall be the best portrait of Mr. Harrison published during the present campaign by anybody.

We cannot give the portrait to all subscribers to the Weekly BLADE this year, as we did before, because it is too expensive to present to low-priced campaign club subscribers. But we will send a copy of this new Harrison portrait to any person sending us

Twenty-five Cents for the Weekly BLADE three months, or

Fifty Cents for the Weekly BLADE six months; or

One Dollar for the Weekly BLADE one year,

Provided, the portrait is asked for when you send your order.

Of course, we do not mean to give but one premium to $1 yearly subscribers. Those who ask for the portrait must not expect any other premium in connection with their yearly subscriptions. Before the end of the campaign we will make an announcement for the benefit of our regular yearly subscribers to the Weekly BLADE who want the portrait.

Address all orders to "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

ABOUT "NASBY IN EXILE."

We are receiving a great many letters from our old regular subscribers, who want to know if they can get "Nasby in Exile" by sending $1 and having their subscriptions extended for one year from the date of expiration. To these we must say that we want the present edition of the book to bring us new yearly subscribers; but we shall give our old subscribers an opportunity next month, as we see we shall be compelled to get out a second edition.

In July we shall make an offer to old subscribers, giving them an opportunity to send $1, have the subscription extended one year, and get a copy of "Nasby in Exile" in addition. Wait for the announcement.

Meanwhile, the book is having an immense sale. We shall commence mailing the copies already ordered in about ten days. We want every subscriber to the Weekly BLADE to show the advertisement to people who do not take THE BLADE, but should do so; and we want every one who receives a copy of the book to show it to his friends and neighbors, and tell them how he got it.

HISTORICAL POLITICAL CHART, AND UNITED STATES MAP.

We now offer BLADE readers a novel premium, which is most opportune, in the above Chart. It is invaluable to every one who desires to be informed of the great facts of American political history. We expect to sell a vast number of them during the present campaign.

It gives a complete history, represented graphically to the eye, of the course and variations of American politics from the foundation of our government. Besides this, there is a vast amount of historical and statistical information of the highest importance given on the same side, a detailed list of which will be found in the advertisement elsewhere.

The reverse side of the Chart is occupied by a large and accurate map of the United States, showing the counties, railroads and towns. This work, of itself, would retail for $5. It is useful to young people, interesting to older ones, and valuable to all.

We will send the Chart, securely packed, all charges prepaid, to regular subscribers, for **$1.00.**

To new subscribers, or to old ones in renewal, the Chart and a copy of the Weekly BLADE one year, for **$1.75.**

Address all orders: "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

THE BLADE POLITICAL PAMPHLETS FOR 1892.

We have just issued the first number of a series of political pamphlets for the coming Presidential campaign. It is called "The Blade Political Pamphlet, No. 1," and contains:

Hon. J. M. Ashley's Appeal for the Proportional Distribution of Political Power in the Legislature of Every State.
The Caucus System Must Go.
The Ballot a Dangerous Weapon in the Hands of the Machine.
Gerrymandering a Political Crime.
United States Senators Must be Elected by the People.
The Office of Vice President Must be Abolished.

It also contains President Harrison's appeal against the injustice of the Gerrymander.

It is a neat pamphlet of 43 pages, in large clear type, on good paper, and will be sent by mail to any address for Six Cents (three 2-cent stamps). By express, $4 per 100. Simply order "Blade Political Pamphlet No. 1."

Political clubs will find in its pages much material for discussion on the dangerous tendencies in our political system. It should be spread broadcast over the United States, and be in the hands of every intelligent voter, no matter what his political belief.

Address all orders: "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

BLADE CHINA TEA SETS and BLADE WASHING MACHINES.

We had decided that we would not this season advertise the Blade china tea sets and the Blade washing machine, as we have now premiums to offer—The Blade sewing machine and the encyclopedia. However, our subscribers will not have it so. Our mail daily brings us inquiries as to the tea sets and washing machines. While we have not room to advertise them as we did last year, we will simply say that the offers for both the tea sets and the washing machines which we made last year will hold good for this season also. Our old readers are familiar with the offers, or have copies of THE BLADE containing them. New ones who wish to know what the offers are will please drop us a postal card, and we will send a copy of both advertisements, exactly as they were published last year. Briefly they are as follows:

An 80-piece china tea set and the Weekly BLADE one year for $7; or the tea set as a premium for every club of 11 subscribers, accompanied by $11.

The washing machine and the Weekly BLADE one year for $5; or the washing machine as a premium for a club of 10 subscribers, accompanied by $10. Send for a copy of the offers.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

There is nothing which so adds to a home as nice pictures upon its walls. THE BLADE has sold tens of thousands of pictures—copies of the most celebrated paintings in the world. Only one person can own the original, but everybody can have a good copy at a very low price.

Since we began selling pictures, we have disposed of not less than 100,000 lithographs (we do not deal in them now), and some 40,000 or 50,000 copies of the noted paintings described below:

"The Roman Chariot Race," in the Circus Maximus of Rome, by Alexander Wagner. This is *in full colors*, 17x24 inches in size. It represents the mode of racing in the reign of Emperor Domitian, 88 years after Christ. The tiers of seats, crowded with a mass of excited people, run in a circular or oblong form around a sandy arena, at the end of which are erected gilt cylinders in conical shape, forming the goal of the races. The three chariots in the foreground, each drawn by four horses caparisoned with gorgeous trappings and driven by charioteers in bright colors, make one of the most remarkable examples of vigor and action, combined with beauty of color, detail and rare execution.

"The Retreat from Moscow—1814," by Meissonier, the renowned French artist, and is in his best style. *In full colors*, 17x24 inches in size. At the head of his conquering soldiers in the midst of winter Napoleon has driven before him the Russians and penetrated into the heart of their country only to find when he arrived at the imperial city of Moscow that the inhabitants have fled, leaving every house in the city in flames. Then began that fatal retreat depicted in this great painting. The great original painting was sold in Paris within the last eighteen months for $170,000, one of the highest prices on record for a modern picture.

"Christ Leaving the Prætorium," by Gustave Dore. A fine photo-etching, 21x28 inches. The scene represents Christ descending the steps leading from the official tribunal of the Roman government of Jerusalem after his condemnation. The figure of the Savior, erect and commanding, is the center of attraction. The gaping crowd, some of them friends, others attracted by excitement, the leering Jews pressing forward with uplifted hands; the poor and wretched, who adored him, expressing the most profound sorrow; the sick whom he had healed and those who still craved his divine help all pressing forward to get one last glance at him, while the Roman soldiers, with spears and shields driving them back are graphically displayed in this wonderful picture.

"Women and Children First," by C. Napier Hemy, one of the first of marine artists of England, a fine photo etching, 21x28 inches. The story is here told with all the poetry of art, filling the picture with the heroic in human life, and the sublime and terrible in nature. On the left looms up the dark side of a huge ship, at the mercy of the wind and waves. Directly in the front of the picture, a life boat, "The Good Samaritan," is seen. Sturdy hands pull at the heavy oars while other strong men are rescuing the women and children first from the fated vessel. The climax of heroism in this admirable picture is on the deck of the wrecked vessel, where the men, looking death in the face, are shouting as she goes down, "Save the Women and Children First."

"Napoleon at Friedland, 1807," the masterpiece of the renowned French painter Meissonier. It represents Napoleon saluting, with imperial gesture, his favorite regiment, the 12th Cuirassiers, as it swept by him to charge the Russians at Friedland. The copy we offer is 21x28 inches, in colors, faithfully reproducing the detail, brilliancy and sentiment of the original.

"Christ Before Pilate," by Munkacsy, the famous Hungarian artist. This is *not* the picture we sold formerly; that was plain, but this is *in colors*, 17x24, reproducing with fidelity those of the original, which was sold to Postmaster General Wanamaker for $120,000. It represents the Savior brought to the Prætorium, or residence of the Roman governor, Pilate, at Jerusalem. He stands erect, composed, gazing steadfastly on Pilate's face.

"The Grand Canal of Venice," by Turner, the famous English artist. The scene portrayed is the Grand Canal as seen from the quay. On the right are the steps and a portion of the church of Santa Maria delle Salute; beyond this, the custom-house. Opposite, in the middle distance, is the Ducal Palace, and beyond it, towering above the city roofs, the campanile (bell-tower) of St. Mark's church. The canal is filled with barges and gondolas, and is the busiest and gayest part of Venice. The picture is 17x22 inches.

"The Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur. There is no need of describing this world-famous picture. We have sold thousands of them, and still the demand comes so that we have obtained a fresh supply, though not a large number. Order promptly if you desire a copy of this superb work of art.

Any *one* of the above pictures will be sent by mail, postpaid, inclosed in a stout pasteboard tube, for **25 cents.**

Or, we will send any *five* of them you may choose for **One Dollar.**

Or, we will send you the entire *eight* pictures for **$1.50.**

Address all orders: THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Science Causerie.

Temporary Stars.

A remarkable curiosity about these temporary stars is their unusually sudden appearance. In all the well authenticated cases the stars have blazed out with startling rapidity. Such were the brilliant stars of 1752 and 1604; and in later years those of 1866 in Corona Borealis, and of 1876 in Cygnus. Tycho Brahe's star, Kappa Cassiopiae, the faintest of the four stars forming the well-known square in Cassiopeia's Chair, appears to have been first noticed by Cornelius Gemma on November 9 of that year, and it seems to have blazed out very suddenly, as he states that it was not visble in the preceding evening in a clear sky.

The attention of Tycho Brahe, whose name is generally associated with the star, seems to have been first attracted to it on November 11. When first seen it surpassed Jupiter and rivaled Venus in brightness, and was visible at noonday! At this brilliancy, however, it did not long remain, but gradually diminished in luster, and in March, 1754, had completely disappeared, at least to the naked eye. Its curious changes are thus described: "As it decreased in size, so it varied in color; at first its light was white and extremely bright; it then became yellowish, afterward of a ruddy color, and finished with a pale livid color."

Summer Food.

Half the illness that occurs at one season, I think I can safely say, is due to improper dieting taken at another. We hear of people feeling weak in the spring, or suffering from those different ailments due to malnutrition, such as boils, skin diseases, obesity, or debility. Now this would not be so if the person adapted his diet to his requirements and to the season. No sensible person would think of keeping a large fire burning in his room in summer. If he did, he would undoubtedly soon feel the effects of it; but many a man who would feel himself insulted if he were not thought a sensible person, will eat in the summer to repletion foods the particular action of which is to supply heat in excess. The foods that are converted into heat—that is, keep up the heat of the body—are starches, sugar and fat; and those that more particularly nourish the nervous and muscular system are the albumen and salts. The largest proportion of summer food should consist of green vegetables, cooked or as salads; white or lean meats, such as chicken, game, rabbits, venison, fish and fruits.

The Sun's Heat on Deserts.

The sun's rays pouring on the desert of Sahara, says Mr. W. H. Preece, are generating the equivalent of millions of horse power in the heat absorbed by that great sandy waste. Sunshine is power. Coal is merely preserved sunbeams. The solar heat acting on one acre in the tropics would, if it were possible to utilize it, produce 4,000 horse power for nine hours every day. To utilize this heat is not a mere dream; it is certainly possible to convert it into electrical energy by thermo-electric apparatus, though we have not yet heard of its being done. The earth itself in its daily rotation round its axis is an immense store of energy. If we could by any means reduce a little of this spin we should lengthen the day, but we should obtain energy. Mr. Gilbert Kapp has calculated that if the day increased only one second 100 years hence we should during the whole of the century obtain 10,000,000 horse power continuously. There is no doubt that the tidal wave is gradually acting upon the earth's spin in this way, but the energy is not available for man, and is wasted.

Dust in the Air.

It is pointed out by Mr. Angus Rankin that a new factor has been introduced into the study of meteorology—that which treats of the dust-particles in the atmosphere, as well as their number at any time, and their influence on climate and weather changes. The number of these particles in the air increases with the growth of manufacturing centers. That they signify much may be seen when it is considered that they lead to the formation of clouds, and may be essential to the production of rain and snow. It is also suggested that the increasing density of the screen of dust and clouds between the earth and sun may account for the lowering of the annual temperature that has become apparent in some countries. At the Ben Nevis observatory, in Scotland, Mr. John Aitkin's dust-counting apparatus is now being constantly used in the study of the atmosphere. Among the conclusions reached is that when there is much wind there is little dust, and when much dust is present there is little wind.

Cure for Epilepsy.

The surprising discovery has been made at the Pasteur institute in Paris that epilepsy may be cured by the inoculations made for rabies. Why this should be so is not very clear, but it is understood that epilepsy is due to an exaggerated excitability of the medulla oblongata, while it is not until the special microbe of rabies has reached this organ that hydrophobic symptems appear. This new curative effect first attracted attention last year, when two young epileptics were successfully treated for rabies, after which their epileptic attacks had disappeared. A child of 12 years whose frequent epileptic attacks has resisted all treatment, was then inoculated with somewhat attenuated virus and in six days seemed to be cured.

Substitute for Rubber.

A substitute for India rubber and gutta percha, brought out by Messrs. Worms and Zwierchowski, consits of Manilla gum, with 5 per cent of Auvergne bitumen, mixed with benzine, and, after two or three days, with 5 per cent of resin oil. The product is said to have the suppleness, elasticity, solidity and durability of the best rubber. If too fluid, a solution of sulphur in bisulphide of carbon is added; and the addition of 5 per cent of India rubber gives a material specially useful for many purposes. Vulcanization can be carried out in the usual way.

—No Other Sarsaparilla possesses the Combination, Proportion and Process which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself.

GROVER'S VETOES.

Given for the Information of Soldiers of the Republic—The Evidence Cannot be Disputed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—(Special.)—The pension vetoes of Grover Cleveland are rising up like Banquo's ghost to condemn him. The failure to put a soldier on the Democratic ticket at the Chicago convention is now one of the confessed weaknesses of the ticket, and the Democratic statesmen of the capital are loud in their protests against this insanity. This, too, with the Copperhead tendencies of the man whose title of "general" carried him through the thickest of the Vice Presidential contest, has already weakened and sapped the strength of Mr. Cleveland. The pathway of Cleveland during four years is strewn with pension vetoes. Tears like dew are on both sides of the path—widows' tears, too. What did Cleveland reck though he blasted and ruined hopes of broken down veterans and sent families to poor houses. The enmity of the Democracy to the soldier is no new thing. It is a living, vital issue today. The fact that New York's Democratic legislature passed a bill last winter to give to the substitute-hirers the money they had paid for the men who had gone in their places, is a clear exposition of the Democratic policy. Under the law, Cleveland receives the money he paid for Brinski's services to him as his substitute, which is paid back by the taxpayers of New York. The soldiers helped to defeat Grover Cleveland in 1888. They will again cut him in 1892. Their sons, with the memory of the insults heaped up in those veto messages against their mothers and fathers, will not vote for the substitute-hirer.

CLEVELAND AND PENSIONS.
(His attitude toward the soldiers.)

Mr. Cleveland's veto record has been a nightmare to those who wanted to see him re-elected. The number of pension bills vetoed by him during the four years he was President was much greater than the entire number of vetoes made by every President who had preceded him from the time of Washington down. The entire number of vetoes from Washing on to Cleveland was but 133, while the number of pension vetoes by Mr. Cleveland during his little four years' term, was counted by hundreds.

Here is a partial list of the pension and relief bills for suffering Union soldiers and soldiers' widows, which are on the records and stand there to damn the Democratic candidate so long as he is an aspirant for public office:

Granting a pension to Mrs. Mannie Cowen.
Granting a pension to Abagail Smith.
Granting a pension to Lewis Melcher.
Granting a pension to Edward Ayers.
Granting a pension to James C. Chandler.
Granting a pension to Dudley B. Branch.
Granting a pension to John D. Ham.
Granting a pension to David W. Hamilton.
Granting a pension to J. D. Haworth.
Granting a pension to S. W. Harden.
For relief of Rebecca Eldredge.
For relief of Eleanor C. Bingham.
Granting a pension to M. Romelin.
Granting a pension to S. Williams.
Granting a pension to Joseph E. O'Shea.
Granting a pension to Aryastus Field Stevens.
Granting a pension to Margaret D. McDonald.
For relief of Wm. Bishop.
For relief of Thos S. Hopkins.
Granting a pension to John Hunter.
Granting a pension to Fred J. Leese.
For the relief of John Taylor.
For the relief of Joseph D. Monroe.
For the relief of Cornelia R. Schenck.
Granting a pension to Carter W. Tiller.
Granting a pension to Henry Hipper, jr.
Granting a pension to Mrs. W. Farris.
Granting a pension to E. P. Hensley.
Granting a pension to Elizabeth Luce.
Granting a pension to Elizabeth S. Dekraft.
Granting a pension to A. Irwing.
Granting a pension to W. H. Beck.
Granting a pension to W. H. Nottage.
Granting a pension to Mrs. M. Parsons.
Granting a pension to Mrs. H. Walsh.
Granting a pension to J. Butler.
Granting a pension to Robert Holsey.
Granting a pension to J. Steward.
Granting a pension to Mrs. M. A. Van Etten.
Granting a pension to Mrs. A. E. Travers.
Granting a pension to Philip Arver.
Granting a pension to J. D. Colton.
Granting a pension to Mrs. M. A. Miller.
Granting a pension to Mrs. M. Anderson.
Granting a pension to D. S. Elderkins.
Granting a pension to G. W. Guyse.
Granting a pension to S. Miller.
Granting a pension to G. C. Hawley.
Granting a pension to Charles Schuin.
Granting a pension to Mrs. M. S. Woodson.
Granting a pension to A. J. Wilson.
Granting a pension to S. West.
Granting a pension to Julia Connolly.
Granting a pension to B. Schultz.
Granting a pension to Mrs. L. C. Brezel.
Granting a pension to Mrs. M. Hunter.
Granting a pension to Mrs. Harbaugh.
Granting a pension to Mrs. A. Probert.
Granting a pension to Mrs. M. McIlvain.
Granting a pension to Clark Boon.
Granting a pension to James H. Darling.
Granting a pension to Charles A. Chase.
Granting a pension to H. Tillmen.
Granting a pension to W. H. Starr.
Granting a pension to Mrs. M. Norman.
Granting a pension to J. S. Kirkpatrick.
Granting a pension to N. Parker.
Granting a pension to N. Boon.
Granting a pension to M. L. Bundy.
Granting a pension to L. T. Loomis.
Granting a pension to H. L. Kyler.
Granting a pension to James T. Irvine.
Granting a pension to Mrs. R. V. Rowley.
Granting a pension to Mrs. M. A. Jacobs.
Granting a pension to A. Morehead.
Granting a pension to E. McKay.
Granting a pension to Mrs. Dermody.
Granting a pension to W. H. Nevil.
Granting a pension to D. Deming.
Granting a pension to T. Romiser.
Granting a pension to J. Canol.
Granting a pension to J. W. Scanland.
Granting a pension to Maria Cunningham.
Granting a pension to R. A. Stapleton.
Granting a pension to Mrs. M. Karstitter.
Granting a pension to Mrs. F. E. Evans.
Granting a pension to Mrs. Bradley.
Granting a pension to Mrs. C. McCarthy.
Granting a pension to Daniel H. Boss.
Granting a pension to Mr. M. J. Hageman.
Granting a pension to W. H. Weaver.
Granting a pension to R. Burns.
Granting a pension to Duncan Forbes.
Granting a pension to Mrs. A. Kinney.
Granting a pension to Mrs. R. Barnes.
Granting a pension to D. Foster.
Granting a pension to Mrs. A. Kennedy.
Granting a pension to A. Points.
Granting a pension to G. W. Cutter.
Granting a pension to Susan Hawes.
Granting a pension to Mrs. A. Pickardson.
Granting a pension to A. P. Riggs.
An act for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support.
Granting a pension to J. Read, jr.
Granting a pension to Charles O'Neal.
Granting a pension to J. B. Fincher.
Granting a pension to Jacob Smith.
For the relief of Mrs. H. Morhiser.
Granting a pension to Arthur McRobertson.
Granting a pension to L. Burnett.
Granting a pension to W. R. Jones.
Granting a pension to Anna Night.
For the relief of J. How.
Granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah Hamilton.
Granting a pension to I. Little.
Granting a pension to Wm. Dickens.
Granting a pension to Benjamin Obektah.
For the relief of H. K. Belding.
Granting a pension to Mrs. M. Dunlap.
Granting a pension to Alexander Falconer.
Granting a pension to Wm. Linch.
Granting a pension to Condert Stone.
Granting a pension to J. R. Taylor.
Granting a pension to Mrs. C. Suttler.
Granting a pension to Franklin Sweet.
Granting a pension to Robert K. Bennett.
Granting a pension to James Campbell.
For the relief of N. McKay.
Granting a pension to Betsy Mansfield.
Granting a pension to Hanna R. Layden.
Granting a pension to L. A. Night.
For the relief of May D. N. Bash.
Granting a pension to Hannah C. Dewett.
Granting a pension to Morris T. Painter.
Granting a pension to Wm. H. Brokenshaw.
Granting a pension to Wm. H. Brimmer.
Granting a pension to C. Quiggle.
Granting a pension to Mary Sullman.
Granting a pension to Mr. Sockman.
Granting a pension to H. B. Wilson.
Granting a pension to Emily C. Mills.
Granting a pension to George A. Strickett.
Granting a pension to T. M. Platt.
Granting a pension to Nancy F. Jennings.
Granting a pension to Sally A. Randall.
Granting a pension to Mrs. H. Hester.
Granting a pension to R. J. Hiar.
Granting a pension to C. J. Sliglar.
Granting a pension to Ellen Shea.
For the relief of Sarah E. McCaleb.
For the relief of Faranen Ball.
For the relief of L. J. Worden.
Granting a pension to Anna Mertz.
For the relief of E. Gusnold.
Granting a pension to David A. Louis.
For the relief of J. E. Pitcher.
Granting a pension Johanna Laeninger.
Granting a pension to J. H. Marion.
Granting a pension to Stephen Scheidel.
For the relief of E. Martin.
Granting a pension to Dolly Blaser.
Granting a pension to V. Smith.
Granting a pension to Elizabeth Burr.
For the relief of Lieut. Hardy.
Granting a pension to Ellen Sexton.
Granting a pension to Charles Glaman.
Granting a pension to Mary M. Hoxie.
Granting a pension to Mary F. Harkins.
Granting a pension to Polly H. Smith.
Granting a pension to Julia Welch.
Granting a pension to Mary A. Long.
Granting a pension to William A. Campbell, jr.
Granting a pension to Harriet E. Cooper.
For the relief of Van Buren Brown.
Granting a pension to Nathaniel D. Chase; widow of John A. Turley.
Granting a pension to Tobias Barney.
Granting a pension to Amanda F. Deck.
For the relief of Mary Fitzmaniss.
Granting a pension to Woodford M. Handein.
Granting a pension to Thomas Shannon.
Granting a pension to T. Herbert.
Granting a pension to J. F. Baller.
Granting a pension to B. Folly.
For the relief of P. A. Leatherbury.
Granting a pension to Eliza Smith.
Granting a pension to S. A. Corson.
Granting a pension to Anna Butterfield.
Granting a pension to Stephen A. Leavey.
Granting a pension to Lydia A. Hewey.
Granting a pension to Geo. N. Pitner.
Granting a pension to R. Barnes.
Granting a pension to Joseph C. White.
Granting a pension to B. Carlin.
Granting a pension to Sallie J. Ward.
For the relief of Edward Sackeny.
Granting a pension to W. B. Riddle.
Granting a pension to C. G. Seyfforth.
Granting a pension to Mary Curben, widow of John Leary.
Granting a pension to Benjamin A. Bartrain.
Granting a pension to John W. Reynolds.
Granting a pension to M. B. Todd.
Granting a pension to S. C. Anderson.
Granting a pension to J. E. Kobler.
Granting a pension to D. H. Luteman.
For the relief of P. E. Parker.
For the relief of W. S. Carpenter,
For the relief of C. A. Lousbery.
Granting a pension to J. S. Bryant.
Granting a pension to R. L. Deane.
Granting a pension to John Dean.
Granting a pension to Chas. Walster.
Granting a pension to J. C. Mophet.
Granting a pension to Jacob Newhard.
Granting a pension to C. Bussey.
Granting a pension to Mrs. J. Potts.
Granting a pension to C. Reed.
For the relief of L. E. Maddox.
Granting a pension to Sax. E. Woodbridge.
Granting a pension to Mary K. Richards.
Granting a pension to Wm. S. Bradham.
Granting a pension to Esther Gaven.
Granting a pension to Mary Hooper.
Granting a pension to John Dunjer.
Granting a pension to Mary A. Carr.
Granting a pension to Elizabeth S. Glass.
Granting a pension to Ellen Kelly.
Granting a pension to Elizabeth Hickler.
Granting a pension to Mary Woodworth.
Granting a pension to W. S. Latham.
Granting a pension to Mrs. Sophia Vogelsang.
Granting a pension to John Robinson.
Granting a pension to Peter Liver.
For the relief of C. B. Nelson.
For the relief of M. Pigott.
Granting a pension to Thomas B. Walsh.
Granting a pension to Chas. E. Scatt.
Granting a pension to E. J. Yanghein.
Granting a pension to Mary J. Drake.
Granting a pension to C. Barberick.
For the relief of Chas. W. Gibbs.
Granting a pension to B. Camall.
Granting a pension to Geo. Wallen.
Granting a pension to Mary Kaustitter.
Granting a pension to Mrs. Ellen Hand.
Granting a pension to Julia Triggo.
Granting a pension to Clara Owen.
Granting a pension to Frank Worcester.
Granting a pension to N. Strong.
Granting a pension to Chas. E. Esty.
Granting a pension to E. W. Warner.
Granting a pension to Mrs. McCovel.
Granting a pension to Mrs. Barnes.
Granting a pension to J. J. Lockrey.
Granting a pension to Henry Boss.
Granting a pension to Squire Walter.
Granting a pension to Maranda Waterfield Reed.
Granting a pension to Mary A. Selbock.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PARLIAMENT IS PROROGUED.

The Writs For the Election of New Members Distributed Wednesday.

LONDON, June 29.—Her majesty has signed the decree dissolving parliament. The writs for the election of new members of the House of Commons were distributed last night. The queen's speech proroguing parliament, says: "The time has arrived when it is expedient that the electoral body of the country be consulted by the assemblage of a new Parliament. I have, therefore, summoned you for prorogation at an earlier period than usual. I am glad to record that my friendly relations with foreign powers remain unaltered. Treaties have been duly ratified referring the differences with the United States with respect to the Bering sea to arbitration."

Referring to the bills passed at the session just ended, the speech says that the arrangements that parliament has made enabling workingmen to purchase agricultural holdings will increase the class of cultivating owners, which is of great importance to the state. The application to Ireland of the educational measures recently adopted in Great Britain will confer great benefits upon the people of that country.

MUCH HOSTILITY TO STANLEY.

The Explorer Had Quite an Experience Thursday.

LONDON, June 30.—Mr. Henry M. Stanley, who is to stand for one of the London constituencies in the Liberal Unionist interest, is encountering considerable hostility during the progress of the electioneering in which he is at present engaged. Yesterday the famous explorer, accompanied by his wife, addressed a political meeting at Lambeth, a borough comprising the greater portion of the southwest quarter of the metropolis south of the Thames, and he had quite a lively experience.

The proceedings throughout were marked by the most uproarous conduct on the part of those present, who were decidedly hostile to Mr. Stanley and who continually interrupted him during the course of his address with irrelevant remarks and irritating queries. When the speaker denounced anarchy and socialism as opposed to law, order and morality, he was greeted with derisive yells and loud cries of "How about King Coffee?" "How many niggers did you kill?"

The disturbers then sent up will cheers for Mr. Gladstone, drowning Mr. Stanley's voice and interrupting him so that it was with much difficulty he was able to proceed with his remarks.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
If You are Nervous,
and cannot sleep, try it.

TWENTY-FIVE BRITISH SCHOONERS

Gathered in by the United States Revenue Steamer Corwin.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 2.—The excursion steamer Queen arrived at Nanaimo from Alaska yesterday, bringing word that 25 sealing schooners flying the British flag, together with the British steamer Coquilon, chartered to act as tender to the sealing fleet, have all been gathered in by Capt. Hooper, of the United States revenue steamer Corwin for violation of United States revenue laws.

Egg Trade With Great Britain.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 1.—A bulletin issued by the finance department shows the possibilities of an egg trade with Great Britain. The egg trade with the United States last year was valued at $1,177,831, as compared with $2,095,435 in 1885. Since the McKinley bill has gone into operation Canadian eggs have sought a market in England. For the six months ending with September, 1890, the exports from Canada to Great Britain were only $1,208, but for the year ending September 30 last, the figures reached a quarter of a million. The imports of eggs into Great Britain last year were valued at $17,000,000.

Let There Be Peace

In the gastric region. If troubled with nausea from sea sickness, biliousness or other cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will immediately put a stop to the stomachic disturbance. A prominent and most unpleasant feature of liver complaint is nausea in the morning. The symptoms disappear and the cause is removed by the Bitters. Many persons have very delicate stomachs which trifling indiscretions in eating or drinking, or even some sight that is repulsive, disorders. Such persons cannot act more wisely than to invigorate their digestive region with the Bitters, a tonic specially adapted to reinforce it. For malaria, rheumatism, kidney troubles and nervousness the Bitters will be found marvelously beneficial, and when sleep is untranquil and appetite variable it soon improves both. It is in fact a most comprehensive and delightful remedy.

Will Quarantine.

VIENNA, June 29.—The governments of Germany and Austria are acting in concert in the adoption of measures to prevent cholera from entering their respective countries. Prof. Drasche, of the Vienna Sanitary board, who has been studying cholera for 30 years, thinks it improbable that the disease will spread beyond Russia, even if it gets a foothold there. He says in other countries, bad sanitation, like that which obtains in Russia, has become a thing of the past.

COPPERHEAD STEVENSON.

He Now Poses as a Patriot—Complete Proof of His Infamy—Affidavits Tell the Story.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 1.—In 1874 Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Vice President, was a candidate for Congress upon the Democratic ticket, and at that time the question was raised as to Mr. Stevenson's attitude during the war. It was charged that Mr. Stevenson was a member of the Sons of Liberty, a copper-head organization similar to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and Mr. Stevenson, then, as now, denied that he was ever a member of that organization.

While the subject was being agitated William B. Whiffen came to the front, saying that he used to belong to the Sons of Liberty, that he knew Mr. Stevenson at that time, that he saw Stevenson initiated and attended several meetings of that organization at which Mr. Stevenson was. Mr. Stevenson denied Mr. Whiffen's statements, and thereupon Mr. Whiffen went before a notary public and made oath to the following affidavit, but Mr. Stevenson did not make a denial under oath:

"State of Illinois, McLean County, ss.—Wm. B. Whiffen, of the county and state aforesaid, on oath deposes and says that he was a resident of the county of Woodford, in the state of Illinois, from August, in the year 1851, to February, 1868, and during that time he was editor and proprietor of the *Woodford Sentinel*, a newspaper published at Metamora, in the state of Illinois and county of Woodford, and during all that time was personally acquainted and politically associated of Adlai E. Stevenson; that affiant was present at the organization of the Metamora Lodge or Circle of the Order of American Knights or Sons of Liberty, in the southeast lower rooms of the court house, in Metamora, by W. G. Ewing, special agent of the state organization of same; that Adlai E. Stevenson was there present, and with others was duly initiated and took the required oaths and received the grips and passwords; that affiant was also present at the county organization of the American Knights or Sons of Liberty, held in the court room of the court house, and that the said Adlai E. Stevenson was present and assisted in perfecting the same; and further avers that he was present at a state council of said Knights or Sons of Liberty, held in the city of Springfield, Ill., on the 16th and 17th days of June, 1864, and that Adlai E. Stevenson was a delegate to said state council from the lodge or order of the same from the county of Woodford; that the said Adlai E. Stevenson vouched for affiant, by which he obtained admittance to said council; that it was in this council that the twenty-third plank of the Democratic platform of that year was adopted and agreed upon: that affiant further avers that on receipt of the news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the said Adlai E. Stevenson stated in substance that it was a good thing and ought to have been done sooner, and that said Adlai E. Stevenson admitted to affiant in conversation with him on that subject, that he had so stated in regard to the death of Lincoln; that affiant further says that at the said council at Springfield, Ill., on the 16th and 17th of June, 1864, there were present Gen. James Singleton, Johnson and Shehan, of Lincoln, Ill.; James E. Ewing, of Bloomington, Ill., with a number of other Democratic politicians, besides delegates from lodges and circles from almost every county in the state, that affiant avers that the Order of American Knights or Sons of Liberty were organizations similar in their character to the order known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, and affiant was informed by the organizing agent, W. G. Ewing, that said organization stood in the same relation to the North that the Knights of the Golden Circle did to the South; that affiant was present at the organization of three or four lodges or circles in the county of Woodford, Illinois, when the same were organized by the special agent, W. G. Ewing. All said meetings were held in secret, with closed doors and darkened windows, and were specially antagonistic to the Union leagues, and were organized for the purpose of offsetting the influence of that organization.

(Signed) "WM. B. WHIFFEN.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of October, A. D., 1884.

[Seal.] "JAMES R. BROOKS,
"Notary Public."

THE COPPERHEAD CANDIDATE.
(Adlai Stevenson.)

"The undersigned citizens of Metamora, Woodford county, have known Wm. B. Whiffen intimately during his business and political career in this county, and can unqualifiedly say that he had very superior facilities for information as to the movements and workings of the different members of the Democratic party of this county during the war; and that his reputation for truth and veracity in this county was and is such as to lead us to rely implicitly in any statement he should make regarding the standing, views or political reputation of any member of that party. (Signed)

"Z. H. WHITMIRE, T. D. WALDEN,
"ISAAC WIKOFF, WILLIAM MITCHELL,
"J. W. ELLIS, F. F. BRIGGS,
"ELIJAH PLANK, C. NILES."

SALISBURY'S LUDICROUS BLUNDER.

How the Michigan Orator Was Compelled to Crawfish.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 2.—The city is in a broad grin over a queer break made by Hon. Lester H. Salisbury. Now, Lester was the main guy of the recent Democratic ratification meeting; he was not only a brave soldier in the late unpleasantness, but always was and is a prince of good fellows.

When he was called upon for a speech he squared his shoulders, stretched forth his hand and launched into a glorious dissertation on the claimant's good qualties. He did well but his best effort was yet to come, and he grew eloquent as he came down to a description of Cleveland's running mate. "Would you know what kind of a man 'General' Stevenson is?" he asked in a voice of thunder, assuming a Websterian expression. "I will tell you. He is the most popular man in Illinois. I know him well. He invited me to make his home my headquarters during my stay," said Salisbury, dropping into war terms. "He went into the army as a private, worked through its various scorching battles, breasted the enemy's guns and came home with the well-earned silver star of the major general glittering on his epaulets. That's the kind of a man Stevenson is."

The speech took in great shape, and the applause was deafening. But oh what a difference in the morning! The crowd then learned that Stevenson never saw a gun except in a parade, and never breasted any gun more dangerous than a quaker cannon, and they called on Salisbury. They went in pairs in squads, in battalions, and importuned Salisbury to tell them more about this man he knew so well, and of whose deeds of valor he sung. They played tag with the orator until in self-defense he published a card admitting that he was romancing about Stevenson and guessed he was wrong. Salisbury is not happy, but everybody else is having a heap of fun out of the incident.

Captive Balloon Bursts.

LONDON, June 30.—A terrible accident occurred at the Crystal Palace here yesterday. One of the attractions in the grounds is a captive balloon, which carries passengers up as far as the rope attached to it will allow, yesterday it ascended with four occupants, and after reaching a height of 160 feet, it burst. Capt. Dale, one of the occupants, struck the ground with terrific force, and was instantly killed. The other three passengers were terribly injured, and it is not believed that they will live.

The Bering Sea Commission.

PARIS, June 29.—The Marquis of Dufferin, the British ambassador to France, and Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, the American minister here, will to-morrow present an identical note to M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, requesting President Carnot to nominate French arbitrators to serve on the Bering Sea commission.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. Will treat you well and pay liberally for your services. The work is easy, pleasant, and adapted to both young and old of either sex. GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 1600, Portland, Me.

ENERGETIC CHOLERA MEASURES.

Towns in the Asiatic Provinces Adopting Precautions.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The administrations of the towns in the Asiatic provinces of Russia are taking energetic measures to cope with the cholera. The municipal authorities of Tashkend have obtained medical appliances and disinfectants from St. Petersburg and have instituted two sanitary boards to superintend the Russian and Asiatic parts of the town. At Tiflis the principal authorities have voted 40,000 roubles for sanitary purposes. They have also resolved to give a pension of 600 roubles to the families of all doctors who die from cholera. Thousands of copies of printed precautions which the inhabitants are ordered to adopt, have been distributed in Samarcande.

The police of Sebastopol refused to issue passports to pilgrims wishing to travel. A strict watch is kept upon all vessels arriving at the port.

The Bering Sea Trouble.

ROME, July 2.—The Hon. A. G. Porter, the American minister here, and the Lord Vivian, the British ambassador, have handed to Signor Brin, the Italian prime minister, a request from their respective governments that King Humbert appoint an arbitrator to take part in the settlement of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Bering sea.

Reports from the Russian frontier indicate a recrudescence of typhus fever in Samaria. There were 3,000 cases at Norouzenski at the beginning of June, 550 of which proved fatal, owing to the scarcity of doctors.

A large number of anarchist placards urging the people to revolt against the government, have been posted throughout St. Etiem, at Paris. The police are actively engaged in the work of tracing the guilty parties and have destroyed every placard which has been discovered.

38 SAFETY HAMMERLESS.
32 SAFETY HAMMERLESS.
38 DOUBLE ACTION.
38 SINGLE ACTION.
44 DOUBLE ACTION.
44 DOUBLE ACTION FRONTIER.
44 SINGLE ACTION.
32, 38 and 44 SINGLE ACTION TARGET.
SMITH & WESSON
SUPERIOR AUTOMATIC SHELL EXTRACTING
REVOLVERS
These Arms have an International reputation for excellence in every respect.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.
SMITH & WESSON, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

14 K GOLD PLATE $5.50
HILL HE PAYS THE EXPRESS
14K Gold Plate, Fancy Enameled Dial, Improved Gold Hands. [illegible]
W. HILL & CO., [illegible] State St., CHICAGO.

NOW READY—THE JULY
FAMILY HERALD!
Containing Four New and Complete Stories, and the continuation of a new and original serial story of great interest, entitled
"NO SAINT,"
together with much useful and entertaining miscellaneous matter of constant value in every household, the whole forming one of the MOST ATTRACTIVE and LOW-PRICED family magazines ever published. Price, 15 cents monthly; $1.75 yearly. For sale by all newsdealers.
THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, New York.

$2.75 SOLID GOLD
[illegible]
THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

A WORLD'S FAIR GUIDE FREE.
Contains map of Chicago and Exposition grounds and pictures and description of all the Fair buildings. [illegible]

AMERICAN TIN MILK PAN
CAMPAIGN BUTTON
[illegible] Rochester, N. Y.

PORTRAITS PICTURE FRAMES
[illegible] ROBT. JOHNS, Mfr. [illegible]

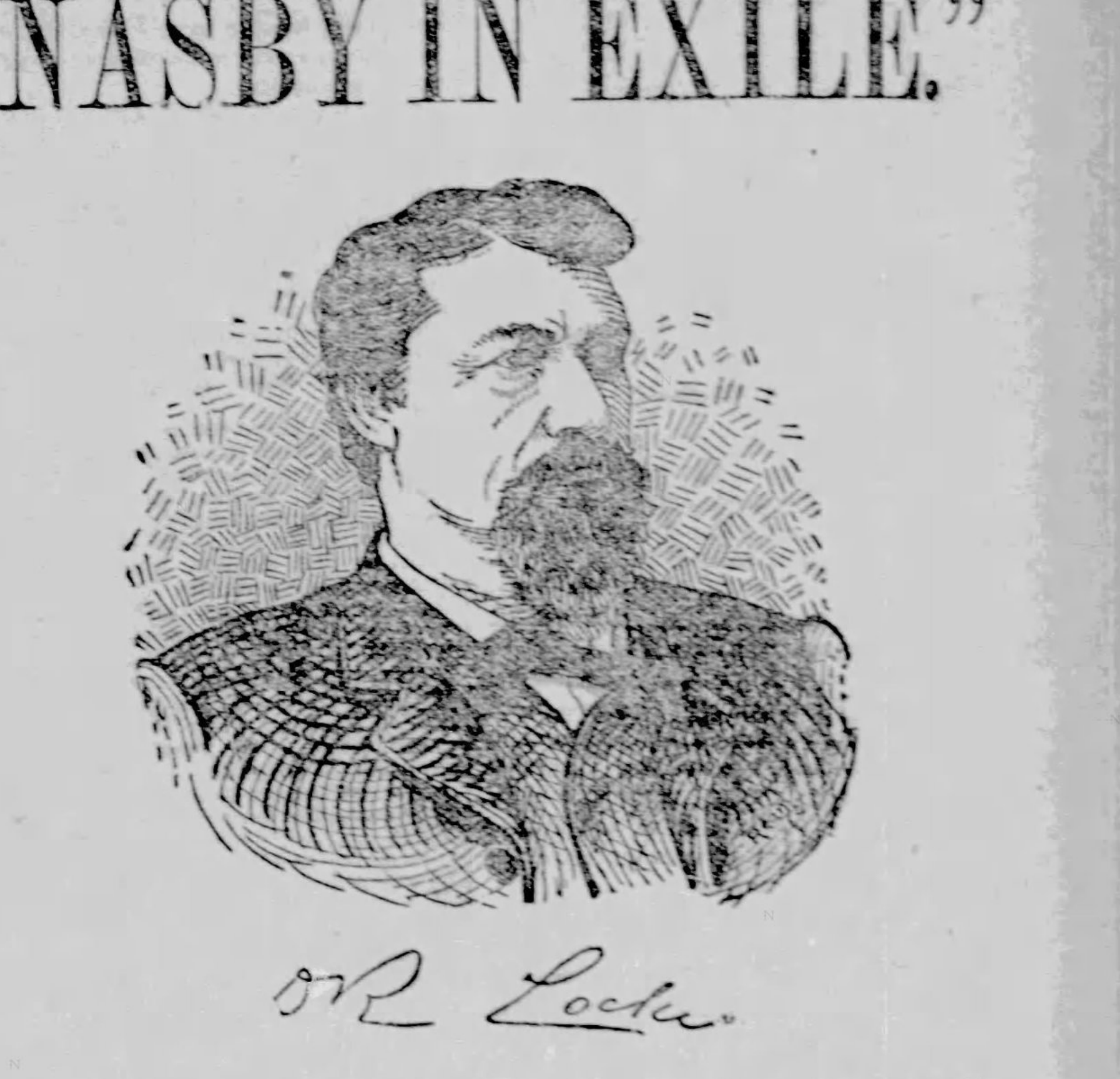
GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache; restores Complexion; cures Constipation. [illegible]

SALARY or Commission paid to agents [illegible] Washer. Mention Blade and address J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

FAT FOLKS reduced [illegible] Particulars [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

A DELICATE LADY [illegible] Cleansing Wash, it contains no mercury or any poison with which accident would cause injury [illegible] tracts, tasting like a pleasant cordial, the most delicate and feeble can use them. Cures all female complaints [illegible] press and P. O. address to Dr. MARCHISI, [illegible] Utica, N. Y. For sale by Druggists.

"NASBY IN EXILE."


D R Locke

GIVEN AWAY

WITH THE WEEKLY BLADE!

The older subscribers of THE BLADE will remember that, a few years ago, Mr. D. R. Locke ("Nasby") made a tour of Europe, and wrote a series of letters for the paper. This series was afterwards re-written, and published as a subscription book of the highest class, entitled "NASBY IN EXILE." It was a large octavo of over 600 pages, printed on a superior quality of book paper, and with several hundred illustrations. These were drawn and engraved expressly for the volume, and alone cost nearly $3,000. They were done by the best artists, the intention being to make a first-class book. Thousands of copies were sold by subscription at $3.50 per copy.

At the present time, "Nasby in Exile" is entirely out of print; but the plates are owned by the Toledo BLADE Co., and there has been such a demand for the past year or two for the book that we have concluded to publish an edition of 5,000 copies, using, however, a little lighter quality of paper to decrease the cost of postage; and the book will be bound in flexible cloth covers, in the same style as was bound "Dr. Carlin's Recipes" a year ago, with which our readers are familiar. The book will be printed from the same plates and with the same illustrations as the original edition—except that we omit five short chapters, referring to the political situation in Ireland. That situation has entirely changed since the book was written, and the statements of these chapters are of no value as matters stand at present. This omission makes the book better than it would otherwise be; for the other chapters are as true to-day as they were when they were written.

We propose to send these 5,000 copies of "Nasby in Exile" to the first 5,000 people who send us $1 each for a yearly subscription to the Weekly BLADE, under the terms and conditions given below. The book can *only* be obtained on these conditions.

For all practical purposes, every copy of this edition of "Nasby in Exile" will be fully equal to a copy of the first edition, formerly sold for $3.50—as it contains exactly the same illustrations, the same reading matter (except that referring to Irish politics), and exactly the same as originally published.

To give an idea of what the book is, we give the table of contents and list of illustrations, all of which are in the volume as now being printed:

TABLE OF CONTENTS—"NASBY IN EXILE."

The Departure—How the Passengers Amused Themselves—Sea-sickness—Tibbitts, of Oshkosh—The Storm.
London—The Englishman—A Few Statistics—The Climate—A Red-coated Romance.
The Derby Races—Departure for the Derby—Sights and Scenes—Shows and Beggars—Betting.
What the Londoners Quench Their Thirst with—The Kind of Liquor—Tobacco—Early Closing.
How London is Amused—The London Theaters—An English Idea of a Good Time—Punch and Judy.
Madame Tussaud—American Worthies.
The London Lawyer—The Solicitor's Bill.
English Capital—London Quacks—The London Advertiser.
Petticoat Lane—The Home of Second-Hand—The Clothing Dealer—Diamonds—The Confiding Israelite.
The Tower—The Royal Jewels—The Horse Armory—Interesting Relics—The Beef-Eaters.
Two English Nuisances—A Badly Dressed People—An English Hotel—The English Landlord.
Portsmouth—Nelson's Ship—In the Harbor—Tibbitts' Diary.
Westminster Abbey—Seeing the Abbey—Warren Hastings—Epitaphs—Religious Service—A Little History.
The American Showman—The Trainer's Widow Fogarty—The Zulu.
Richmond—The Star and Garter—Down the River.
From London to Paris—The Custom House—Normandy—The Cathedral—On the Way to Paris.
A Scattering View of Paris—Drinking in Paris—Wine and Whisky—The National Fete.
Something About Parisians—French Cleanliness—The Polite French—The Disgust of Tibbitts.
Parisian Gamin—Interview with a Gamin—A Contented Being.
How Paris Amuses Itself—The Grand Opera—The Wicked Mabille—Gardens other than the Mabille—Tibbitts and the Professor.
The Louvre—Art in the Louvre—The Commune.
The Palais-Royal—A Tale of the Commune—The Wisdom of Therese—The Two Lovers.
French Drinking—The Water of Paris—The Mild Swash.
Parisian Living—The Market Woman—Parisian Washing—Female Shop-keepers—The Career of Sam.
Paris to Geneva—A Night on the Rail—Geneva—Affecting Anecdote—Piracy on Lake Erie—The Irate Guest—Too Much Music.
Switzerland—The Rhone—A Geneva Bakery—Swiss Roads—Female Climbers—Ascent of Mont Blanc—A Useful Man at Last.
Chillon—Tibbitts and the Jew—On the Lake.
From Geneva Over the Alps—Mountain Climbing—Legend of the Gorge—Martigny—A Swiss Cottage—Alpine Ascents.
Over the Alps—Tibbitts' Idea—Dangers of Ascending Mt. Blanc.
Going up the Mountain—The Mer de Glace—The Gorge—Something About Glaciers.
In Switzerland—Tibbitts's Letter—Berne and Bears—Barbers.
Lake Thun and Beyond—Interlaken—Wood Carving—Geissbach.
Lucerne and the Rigi—Up the Rigi—A Mountain Railway—The Rigi Kulm—Tell's Chapel.
Zurich and Strasburg—Beer and Music—The Cathedral—The Wonderful Clock.
Baden-Baden—A Few Legends—Up the Mountain—To Old Schloss.
Heidelberg—The Great Cask—The Students, Mannheim—Opera—A Treatise on Treating.
Frankfort-on-the-Maine—Red Tape—Jew's Street—Lovely Gardens.
Down the Rhine—Bingen—Mouse Tower—Tibbitts's Romance.
Cologne—The Cathedral—Eleven Thousand Virgins—Home.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Departure—"Shuffle Board"—The Betting Young Man from Chicago—"Dear, Sea-sickness is Only a Feminine Weakness"—Lemuel Tibbitts, from Oshkosh, Writes a Letter—"Every Sin I Had Committed Came Before Me"—Off for London— [illegible]

Soldiers—Parisian Bread Carriers. Queer, to Frenchmen—The Porte St. Martin—A Very Polite Frenchman—"Merci, Monsieur!"—Paris Underground—Interior of the Paris Bourse—The Arc du Carrousel—"How Long Must I [illegible]

HOW TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THIS BOOK FREE.

First.—We design to present a copy of "Nasby in Exile" only to yearly subscribers [illegible]

All orders will be entered on our books as soon as received. THE BLADE.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

The Household
Miss Emily S. Bouton Editor
Home is the Kingdom and Love is the King.

HOME TALKS.

The Summer Bride—We Meet Her at Every Turn—Ten Years Later—Are the Men All Contrary Minded?

As July is essentially the jelly month with housekeepers, so June seems to be the favorite month for weddings—condensed sweetness, both of them. Do we go on the cars, or the boat, we are sure to meet the "happy couple," radiant with happiness and new clothes. By these are they known, as well as by their utter oblivion to the fact that the world is the same old world that it was yesterday, last week, last month, or whatever time may have elapsed since that most eventful day in their lives, when they left this world of care and entered the blissful state of matrimony.

We all smile when we see a wedding party enter a car, smile to see the indifferent air they endeavor to assume toward each other in order to deceive us as to the true condition of affairs, and smile again to see how utterly they fail in doing this; for, like the bride who insisted that the groom should read the newspaper as they would be considered "old married folks," and then cried because he neglected her, these youthful parties usually show by their devotion to each other, as plainly as their smart apparel has already done, that this is an entirely new and never-before-equalled, for happiness, journey to them.

Occasionally there is no attempt made at concealment of the fact that they have a legal right to make themselves ridiculous by their actions, if they choose, and they soon succeed in doing so to such an extent that the men and maidens who have reached an uncertain age without finding a mate, will say, according to the sex of the speaker, they are "quite disgusted," or "why will people make such—well, such confounded fools of themselves?"

Those to whom marriage has been a failure, will shake their heads and prophecy that "it won't last long," this love and devotion, while to others, the sight of this couple brings back the time when they, too, were young, and they rejoice with them that they can be so happy and oblivious of the cares and trouble that will undoubtedly come to them. What if care and trouble will come—that should be an additional reason why they should be happy when they can.

When we have a chance to travel with such a couple let us not be too critical, but remember that we were not always as wise as we now are, and if we can add to their pleasure in any way, let us do it, even though it be only to agree with the bride, who, in the momentary absence of her husband from the car, confided to the lady sitting back of her, that "he" was the "spryest fellow that ever lived," and could outrun anybody in their town.

I allow that wasn't very interesting to an outsider, but what of that? It was to the bride, who wanted every one to appreciate the good qualities of her choice. Let us all say, God bless the summer bride and groom, and grant that when the golden anniversary comes around, that their love may have strengthened with the years, and that they may then be as devoted to each other's comfort as they are now.

"A wife of ten years' experience," as she signs herself, asks what she shall do to prevent her husband from spending money foolishly, such as bringing home flowers, or a new book for her, or candy for the children, when they really need every cent of their income for the necessary things of life and to provide for the future. Shall she "scold him," or "refuse to take his presents?"

Dear woman, don't ever refuse to accept every bit of kindness, or evidence of love and thoughtfulness, that your husband offers you, even though you know he cannot "afford" it. You cannot "afford" to lose his love, for that will be more to you, in the long run, than anything else can be; and if he wishes to show it by spending his money for you, isn't it all right? And wouldn't you rather that he should do that than to spend it for some one else? And would it not be easier for you to deny yourself almost anything, in order to make up for this outlay, than to feel that he never thought of you and your pleasure when away from you.

Yes, you can scold him, if you want to, but it is very discouraging to generous and loving feelings, to have a gift received with—"Why did you buy it? you know we cannot afford it," and a few such remarks will probably cure him of the habit. But I do not believe you will be any happier then, even if you save every cent of your income for present needs and future possibilities.

Take all you can get of love and happiness in this world, and take it as it comes, not refusing a present given in order that you may have more, by and by, for life is very uncertain, and there may be no "by and by" when you can have what you refuse now.

"But," you say, "he ought to consider ——." There, there, don't waste your breath saying what a man "ought" to do; haven't you learned in your "ten years' experience" that they do what they think best, with no question of "ought to" about it?" If not, yours has been an exceptional husband, in more ways than the kindly remembrances you complain of.

There are many ways by which a bright woman can guide the generosity of her husband into the most useful channels and thus prevent useless extravagance without hurting his feelings; but to my mind, the gift from him, occasionally, of a book, or a flower, or a box of candy to please the children, should not be considered under this head—better consider it an evidence that he sees and appreciates the efforts you have made to give him a pleasant home, and accept and enjoy all, with thankfulness that he is not as other men are, who never remember their families when out of sight of them, even if there will not be pie for dinner some day in consequence of the cost of your gift.

IN contrast to this is the complaint we hear so often that the wife is obliged to ask for every cent she has, even for household expenses, and is required to keep a strict account of all that she receives. She has no allowance that will enable her to give to any charity, or "to do as she pleases with"—something dear to every woman.

This husband does not "approve" of missionary meetings, sewing circles, or anything that will require money, and his wife is constantly mortified and ashamed that she is always obliged to refuse, when a subscription paper is presented to her, because she has nothing to give of her own, and she "just knows *he* won't give anything." It is a little when the wife has helped to earn all that they have and yet has to ask, like a beggar, for what is her own by good rights.

However, there seems to be no help for this, and unless a woman can prevail upon her husband to treat her more justly in this matter, she can only continue to bear her trouble as patiently as possible, hoping that the time will come when he will receive his just reward—and there is no doubt in my mind but that they *will*, every one of them; the only pity is that so few of the wives will be able to live to see that time.

Not that there are not plenty of excuses for the men. In nearly every instance I believe they do what seems to them to be the very best for their families, if only they would *sometimes* allow the family to have a voice in what they consider best for them, it would make things pleasanter. But, taking into consideration the complaints made by the different wives, doesn't it really seem as if they were just a little bit hard to please? or else that all husbands were naturally contrary minded? Which is it?

S. L. W.

In Memoriam.

The sympathy of the HOUSEHOLD circle will go out to its editor, Miss Bouton, in the sorrow that has come to her in the death of her mother, Mrs. Almina St. John Bouton, who passed from earth on July 2, at the ripe age of 89 years. She was a singularly sweet and lovable woman, gentle and refined by nature, and devoted to her children. The words of King Lemuel were most true of her—"her children arise up and call her blessed." Advancing years brought to her none of that sour discontent which, unfortunately, too often makes old age unlovely. With her, to quote Shakespeare, age was "frosty but kindly." The sweetness of her nature made her life beautiful to all privileged to know her, and the loving care of her children was around her until the peaceful end came.

S. S. K.

Household Chats.

There is nothing that adds more to the comfort of a house in the summer time than screens for doors and windows, and besides the comfort, they save very much labor and expense. Without them, the flies will, in one season, do more to spoil the appearance of walls and ceilings than several years of ordinary usage will do, while the amount of cleaning of windows and woodwork that these same small but lively insects will render necessary, is quite an item.

These screens need not be expensive, though by having the wire screens made to fit each window, with arrangements for sliding them up and down, they can be made so, but screens can be purchased for 25 or 35 cents each, that can be adjusted to fit any window and answer, very well, the purpose for which they are intended.

Even cheaper than these, is the mosquito netting that can be tacked to the outside of the window frame from top to bottom, allowing either sash of the window to be opened. A piece of netting costing 50 cents will make a full length screen for three ordinary sized windows, one narrower, pantry window, and two half sash screens, and they will last for one season if just tacked to the frame. If one will take pains to put the netting on to home-made frames they will last much longer, as they can be removed in the fall, and the expense will not be very much more.

The greatest objection to these screens is the difficulty of washing the outside of the windows. This can be overcome by basting the netting over a narrow strip of cloth at the edges and not driving the tacks in so deeply but that they can be easily removed when necessary to wash the window.

For cellar windows the wire netting is the best as it will keep out other nuisances than the flies, and can be a permanent fixture—as cellar windows usually swing in, and can be cleaned on both sides without removing the screens.

With screens, the doors and windows, may safely be left open in the evening until the house is cool, without the annoyance of mosquitos and other insects that will otherwise be attracted by the lights. But if you are to have screens, have enough of them. Screens at one door, or one room, are not sufficient; they must be at every window or door that is to be opened or else they are worse than none, for they will prevent the flies, etc., from getting out, as well as getting in.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

BRUSH HOLDER.—Take two pieces of pasteboard the shape of a brush. Take a piece of some dark material, cover the pasteboard smoothly on one side and line with cambric. Then take a piece of white cloth and stamp a flower on it and work it with etching silk, cut out the flower and paste on the center of one of the covers, then fasten the two together about midway, paste a piece of cord through the middle of back, just long enough to reach the top, and fasten a bow of ribbon on the upper right-hand corner. The actual cost is not ten cents, and it is pretty when finished nicely.

NEWSPAPER HOLDER.—A pretty pocket for holding newspapers is made by covering two three-cornered pieces of card board with pale blue satin. Upon the front paint a half wreath cluster of roses. Heavy crimson silk cords are fastened from corner to corner, while the pocket is suspended by crimson satin ribbons, which, starting from different points, meet at the center and form heavy loops.

TISSUE SACHET.—Take two sheets of tissue paper, rose color and white are pretty; cut the corners round, then sew them together, leaving a space large enough to turn it. After it is turned rub it between the hands to make it crinkly, then sew up the sides till within three inches of the top, then fill with cotton and rose sachet powder. Tie a rose colored ribbon around the top and it is completed. They are pretty and easily made.—KITTY MAY.

SHAVING BALL.—Tissue paper, in various light shades, forms the sections of this ornament, the pieces being strung on a wire and evenly arranged to form a ball. The wire is pushed through the center of each section of paper and slightly bent to prevent the paper from slipping off before required. An elaborate bow of fancy-edged ribbon conceals the loop of wire by which the ornament is suspended. Pale green, pink, old rose, light blue and yellow are pretty colors for these balls. Cut each shade into circles and fold into quarters; the curved edge is then cut in scollops, care being taken to cut them even, or they may be pinked. The section can be renewed as fast as used.

BAG OF TICKING.—This is suitable for duster, work or soiled handkerchief bag, and is made of a piece of ticking 32 inches long and 14 inches wide. It is pretty, made of blue and white, with the white stripe wider than the blue. Cover each white stripe with fancy embroidery silks, and in the dark stripe sew two rows of gilt or silver tinsel cord. Line this piece with sateen or surah with an interlining of crinoline. Then with a strong, linen thread, gather the long sides, draw each up tightly and fasten. On each side put a bow of ribbon and hang by a length of ribbon passing from one bow to the other.

INKSTAND.—A pretty inkstand is made by getting one of the neck-bones (vertebra) of a cow or buffalo, and you will notice one portion is in the form of a face. Paint this part of the bone like a face, either smiling, glum or comic, and paint the rest with gold, silver or other paint to suit the fancy. There is a hole for a small bottle and two for pens.—K. M. WHITEHORN.

TO MAKE A PRETTY CALENDAR.—Get a piece of ivorine and cut in shape of a palette, the desired size. Paint a spray of flowers, or a group of birds on a limb. Get two yards of No. 9 ribbon, cut one piece 12 inches, one 14 inches, and another 16 inches long. On the short one write the days of the week; on the next, the days of the month, and on the longest one the dates. Cut the ivorine and insert the ribbon so it will read, for instance: Wednesday—15—June. Use the remainder of the ribbon to hang it with, making two bows where it is tied to the palette—one in the thumb-hole and the other at the smaller portion.—COUNTRY MAIDIE.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; tto, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d ch st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o sh st, open shell stitch; tr, treble; sh c, short crochet.

CROCHETED LACE.—Make 12 ch—unite. 1st row—* 3 ch—11 tr in the circle—turn. 2d row—4 ch—11 tr—1 ch between each turn. 3d row—2 ch—1 tr in second ch of previous row—7 ch—1 single on top of the tr (for picot)—2 ch—miss 1—1 single—repeat four times. 4th row—8 ch—1 single in last tr—turn—repeat from *—continue in this way until length desired is made. The third fan is to be joined to the two picots of first fan, and the fourth to second. For the edge, join the cotton to a p *—3 ch—1 single in next—p—3 ch—1 single in next—4 ch—1 single in next—repeat from *—turn. 2d row—1 tr—1 ch—miss 1—1 tr—repeat. 3d row—1 long tr (cotton twice around the hook) over 1 tr—2 ch *—2 long trs between next 2 trs—2 ch—miss 1 tr—1 long over the next tr—repeat from *. 4th row—same as second. 5th row—2 ch—miss 1—1 tr—7 ch—1 single in top of tr—2 ch—miss 1—1 single—repeat. For the foot, same as first and second rows of the edge, then one row of single in each stitch.—[Godey's Lady's Book.

Correspondence.

REQUISITES FOR A MANLY MAN.—These qualities I believe a manly man should possess: A "manly man" will at all times counsel his mother and respect her advice. He treats his sister with the same courtesy that is due his sweetheart. He is fond of children and will not treat any of God's creatures cruelly. His good manners spring from an unselfish heart and a kind consideration for the comfort of those about him. He is just as polite to the poorly clad woman in the crowded street car as he is in the parlor, while surrounded by fair ladies. He will do all in his power to preserve the good name of any person that is unjustly accused, even though he may bear the assailed no friendship.

When he comes in contact with a female that is on the verge of degradation he will warn her of impending destruction and if possible kindly keep her from the dreadful downfall. A "manly man" holds an exalted opinion of womankind, and is never found on the street corner slurring unprotected females who are passing by. He is never found in any place of amusement that he would be ashamed to go to with a good woman. A "manly man" may have some bad habits, but I believe that he will abandon them for the sake of the woman or girl that commands his love and respect. He will not trifle with the affections of woman. I have never found any one man possessing all of these qualities but I have found all of these in men. When I find them combined in one man I shall fall down and worship, even if I am obliged to wait until I enter "the realms of the blest."—ETTA FINCH.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS FOR "STUDENT."—Convert the cupboard into a book case by furnishing it with glass doors. Any shelves not needed for books may be used to display a collection of curios, specimens of stones, shells, or Indian relics. An interesting collection of such things may be made with little trouble or expense by keeping an eye open to opportunities. A collection of woods is also very interesting. Then have one or two good pictures, if you can not have a really fine picture, get a good copy of some famous picture. I should recommend a copy of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" for a gentleman's room. Have a bright-colored cretonne or canton flannel cover for your study table, and a fancy inkstand; also a unique or comic paper-weight and a pretty lamp mat if you can coax a sister, cousin, or some other fellow's sister, to make one for you. While she is at it she might make a pretty and serviceable head rest, slumber roll, or saddle-bag for your chair. I must not take space to describe anything more now but when once you get started you will find it easy to ornament your room: Put in anything your fancy dictates and when you are through get a package of gold paint and gild anything that you think would be improved by gilding. Gold paint is cheap, easily applied and really works wonders.—RARA AVIS.

Correspondence Clippings.

To those who are anxious to know what constitutes a manly man, I would recommend a perusal of Mrs. Mulock-Craik's book, "John Halifax," with a careful study of the character of John. He represents what a manly man should be, and, although we seldom find such a man, there is nothing impossible in the life represented by this character.—FRANCES HOWARD.

I beg pardon for coming again so soon. I could not help it after reading that terrible mistake in Mrs. O. U. R's letter. There are few adults who can take more than a tablespoonful of lime water in a day, and she would give her babe four. Fifteen drops in a pint vessel of milk set aside for baby's use is plenty. Many children die every year through the ignorance of the mother. I could write much on that subject from bitter experience. I lost two trying to raise them on cow's milk, and raised two healthy boys by taking the following advice of a lady physician: "Drink milk instead of tea or coffee; shun vinegar and spices in any form, eat nothing fried, nor any vegetables." You will find it cheaper, pleasanter and far more satisfactory to do this, and "hire a girl until November."

How would it do to establish a "Blade Invalid Fund," to assist those who are suffering from spinal, hip and similar diseases, to forget their pain and weariness in the enjoyment of pure air and sunshine for a few days? The charity could be partially self-supporting, thus insuring its continuance and making the funds go farther. The King's Daughters in cities could tell you the need of such a charity.—MOLLIE.

"Youthful Hopes:"—You are surely right in your resolve to remain single, for there is nothing in the world that will retard the progress and divide the power of your "life work" as to get married, unless you should get a husband that is body and soul in the same work, but ten to one you would get one that was not. Then you would be forever bemoaning your fate and wish you had remained single. I would not advise you to avoid young men's friendship, for by being in their society you will learn the better how to win them over to paths of righteousness, only let them know that your heart is not to be won.—EXPERIENCE.

I think her own heart should guide "Youthful Hopes" in this matter. If she should meet and love a worthy man, and yet refuse to marry, and thus cast aside the richest blessing of a woman's life, I think she not only makes a needless sacrifice, but does wrong in sinning against her heart and nature. A woman's heart steeled against a worthy man's love, could not do as much good in fighting the evils of this world, as a heart satisfied in the possession of its natural desire—love.—BELLE C. LARSH.

Let us have THE BLADE Relief society. What a good idea! Let us make this grand old paper an instrument in God's hands of doing good. How many souls might be saved. One will not readily believe in God's goodness who is hungry and cold.—A KING'S DAUGHTER.

Esther Olson:—I passed through the same experience. I took the child to the doctor and he said: "That child needs something to eat." The paleness and sweating is caused by lack of nutrition, as mothers' milk does not always afford nutriment enough. I began by feeding him thoroughly cooked rice, adding a little butter and sugar. Another mistake I made was washing the child's entire body each morning. If a babe is very robust, perhaps it is well enough. Once a week is often enough to bathe the entire body. I see the hands go up in disgust, but I do believe the constant washing and changing of little ones sap their vitality rather than add to it. "I speak from experience." So I say to Esther, feed the baby, and see that it is kept constantly warm—not hot—and let us hear from him. Our baby is a big boy now, 9 years old, and can turn the twenty-gallon churn and work the washing machine—that is, when the "spirit so moves him."—BUSY MOTHER.

Inquiries.

Will some one give recipe for making good vinegar?—K. M. WHITEHORN.

Will Jean Hunt tell me what color a light, tan-colored china silk bridal dress (for a brunette) should be trimmed with? Also describe a becoming way to make it and a pretty hat or bonnet to wear with it.—ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

Can some one tell me how to make a rose leaf pillow and have it retain its perfume? Can some one tell me how a floor will look that has been oiled once, to oil it again? The first oiling is worn off very badly.—MRS. JOHN.

Will some one send directions for transparent painting?—KANSAS GIRL.

Will some one inform me what kind of acid is used in pickling cucumbers, to make the vinegar retain its strength, also the proportion of acid to use to the portion of vinegar?—MRS. J. D. A.

Can some one suggest a pleasant way in which I can spend my vacation? I have not sufficient money to enable me to travel much, and I need the rest that I cannot obtain at home.—TEACHER.

Can any one tell me how I can clean a cream white woolen garment without washing it?—MRS. L. R. S.

I have spent much time in preparing myself to be a teacher, but have no prospect of an appointment. I have had an offer of marriage from a very worthy and well-to-do gentleman. I only expected to teach in order to make a living, as I have no especial love for the work, and although I have no especial love for the man, the marriage will insure me a better home than I could expect to earn for myself. Don't talk about "selling myself for a home," etc., for I should expect to do my share in making the home, if I accept the offer; but give me advice as to which I had better do—marry, and have the home at once, or wait until I can earn it?—UNCERTAINTY.

Can any one tell me what will remove grass stains from children's clothing, and how can they be removed from a cream white cashmere dress?—MOTHER.

Will some one give a reliable recipe for canning corn, and what kind of cans are the best?—MRS. E. HOSFELD.

Answers to Inquiries.

KANSAS GIRL:—Your trouble is probably caused by indigestion, or your blood is in a very bad condition for some other reason. You had better consult a physician. Or, possibly, tight lacing may have something to do with it. Adding a little powdered borax to the water in which you bathe will sometimes remove the "greasy" look of which you complain, but there is no outward application that will cure the eruptions. You will have to have pure blood and a good digestion to remove them.—ED.

LILA LOLA:—It is not "best" for a young lady to be too anxious to give her photograph to a young man, especially if he has not asked her for it; nor to ask for his. Whether it is "proper" depends upon circumstances. You had better ask your parents' advice before you do either.—ED.

RED ROSE:—If you have the gift to sing like Emma Abbott, and her perseverance, you will succeed without doubt. We cannot publish your advertisement in the HOUSEHOLD, even to help you to buy the guitar, that you think will enable you to sing like Miss Abbott. Try your proposed plan near your home, among your neighbors and friends. If it won't work with them it certainly will not with strangers.—ED.

MARY JANE:—It might be an advantage to you to work for a time with a city dressmaker. If you are an expert you can always find employment with some one of them. If you have not learned your trade, you could doubtless obtain a situation as apprentice, but would be obliged to give your services for from three to six months, and pay your board during the time, unless as is sometimes the case, you could be taken into the family of your employer and work for your board.—ED.

MRS. JOHN:—Certainly it would be proper for you to send answers to the puzzles, etc., in the WONDER COLUMN.—ED.

"F:"—The case you mention is a very sad one and, doubtless, deserving of assistance, but it is only one of very many, equally sad and deserving, that we hear of every week. If we were to publish all such appeals that come to the HOUSEHOLD, there would be room for nothing else and if we publish one we must, all. It would be quite impossible for the editor to receive and forward contributions for such a purpose, and you will probably have much better success in obtaining assistance for those people among those who are acquainted with them than among entire strangers, as in every locality there are plenty who need all there is to be given in charity.—ED.

Menu for Dinner.

Normandy Soup,
Boiled Fish, Sauce Hollandaise,
Boiled Potatoes,
Fried Chicken, Rice Croquettes,
Lettuce Salad, French Dressing,
Wafers, Cheese,
Strawberry Sponge,
Coffee.

Recipes.

NORMANDY SOUP.—Let a knuckle of veal simmer slowly for 2 hours in 4 quarts of water, and 2 onions cut in dice. Then add one-half of a small loaf of baker's bread, or 1 teacupful of bread crumbs, and let it simmer—not boil—2 hours more. Remove the knuckle and press the remaining ingredients through a sieve. Return to the soup kettle, and when it boils add 2 tablespoonfuls of butter rubbed to a cream with 2 tablespoonfuls of flour; salt and pepper to taste, and 1 quart of cream. Stir constantly till it thickens, and serve very hot.

SAUCE HOLLANDAISE.—Mix 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and 1 tablespoonful of flour to a smooth paste, in a basin, place the basin in a pan of boiling water on the stove, and add one-half pint of boiling water, gradually stirring it all of the time until it thickens; add a little salt and remove from the fire. Then add gradually the yolks of 2 eggs, well beaten; 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice and 1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley. This is excellent to serve with any kind of boiled or baked fish, but must not stand before using.

LETTUCE SALAD.—Choose for this the crisp center leaves of lettuce, wash and let them stand for an hour, if possible, on ice. Dry thoroughly with a towel and break in pieces of convenient size. Cover with French dressing, turn the whole upside down that it may be well mixed, and serve at once.

FRENCH SALAD DRESSING.—Put ½ teaspoonful of salt and ¼ teaspoonful of black pepper in a bowl, and add gradually 3 tablespoonfuls of salad oil, or melted butter. Mix until the salt is all dissolved, then add, by degrees, 1 tablespoonful of vinegar. Stir until it is smooth, and it is ready to use, and is much more refreshing after a heavy dinner than a mayonnaise dressing.

CREAM SALAD DRESSING.—Rub the yolks of 2 hard boiled eggs very fine; to these add a dessert spoonful of made mustard; 1 tablespoonful of melted butter; ½ cupful of thick, sweet cream; a little salt and pepper, and, if desired, 1 tablespoonful of anchovy or Worcestershire sauce, lastly, stir in sufficient vinegar to make the whole a smooth, creamy mass. Keep cold and pour over the salad just before serving.

STRAWBERRY SPONGE CAKE.—Make a sponge cake and bake in a long, baking tin, or in 2 square tins. If in one, cut it in two through the middle, cover ½ with a meringue made from the whites of 2 eggs and 3 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Place berries thickly on this, cover with the other half of the cake and use the remainder of the meringue and berries for the top. When cold, cut it in squares and serve with cream. Any plain cake can be used instead of a sponge cake if preferred.

HOME FLOWER GARDENS

HOW THEY ARE MADE BEAUTIFUL.

Everybody May Have Flowers if They Will Take Some Trouble—Some Advice About Their Cultivation.

XIII.

Flower beds should be kept free from dead leaves, old flower stalks, etc., as well as from weeds. Flowers should be cut freely, but if left to wither on the plants, the dry branches should be removed immediately, as they give a forlorn and neglected look to the nicest garden. Flowering plants offer great inducements for one to be generous, as they will do much better if the flowers are cut every day, and there are always plenty of homes to send the flowers to, where they will give pleasure and comfort.

The old-fashioned hollyhock is showing to a good advantage now, or rather we should say the new-fashioned Hollyhock, for the flower of to-day is quite an improvement on those that were the pride of our gardens years ago. Those grew tall and slender with one single flower on the very top of the stalk, while the cultivated plant has double flowers growing so closely together that the entire stalk is hidden, and the flowers rival the rose and camellia in beauty. But, after all, the old-fashioned flowers were nicer in some ways. They made lovely "doll parasols," and the "cheeses" that succeeded the flowers were so large that they answered nicely for "refreshments" at doll parties; and although these may not be qualities that would make them valuable in the eyes of a florist, they recall friends and scenes that will make some of us remember these flowers with pleasure always.

These plants will grow from seeds, which should be sown now, for next year's flowers. The plants should be protected through the winter by covering with straw, or leaves.

If you have a dahlia bed and desire plenty of flowers on it this fall, it will be necessary to see that it has plenty of moisture from now on; otherwise the flowers will be small and unsatisfactory. So with heliotrope, sweet peas, and, indeed, nearly all of the flowering plants. Not that the soil about them must be kept soaked with water, but it must be given them frequently enough so that the roots may have a continual supply.

The kerosene emulsion, and tobacco water, should be used on roses and other plants that are troubled with the green fly now. Constant attention to this will be necessary in order to save the foliage and insure flowers.

If you find webs on the under side of the leaves to your roses it is a certain indication of the presence of the red spider. A daily and liberal application of water to the plants, being sure to reach the under surface, will rid them of this pest.

Mildew is another of the many foes to roses. This is caused sometimes by imperfect drainage, and is worst on the weak stalks. The leaves curl up and turn brown, and seem to be covered with a white powder. The best remedy is to secure as perfect drainage as possible, manure highly, in order that the bushes may gain as strong a growth as possible early in the season, remove any obstructions that may keep off the sunshine, and sprinkle the leaves with flour of sulphur as soon as the mildew makes its appearance.

A correspondent writes that she has been very successful in cultivating "Scabiasa," or "Mourning Bride," in the house. The plants were taken from the garden in September, when full of birds, and at no time during the winter was the plant without flowers, and the foliage which seems to be insect proof, was richer than when grown out of doors. If grown from the seeds for winter blooming they should be sown in August. The latter varieties grow about 18 inches in heigth, while the double dwarf, which is preferable for house plants, is about a foot. Some varieties bear a very curious seed pod which, when dried, work up well with everlasting flowers. These flowers have a slight but pleasant perfume.

So many of the common garden flowers have been found to improve with house-culture that it would be worth while for those who have a favorable room, or window, for them to experiment with others, and see what can be done with those that have been garden favorites.

INQUIRIES.

Can some one tell me why my hibiscus blossoms fall off? It grows and is healthy, but the buds drop off before they bloom.—MRS. J. R. D.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

I think I. A. B.'s rose did not have sun enough. I had that experience when the weather was very cloudy.

FRANCES HOWARD:—Soil for geraniums in which they will blossom well: ½ garden loam, ¼ leaf-mold, 1-6 sand and 1-6 well rotted cow manure. Some one asked when they would blossom if started in April. They should bloom in early fall, and through the winter.—CATHY M.

ELLEN:—To kill plantain: Try a little lye. Pick leaves off and drop a little lye in the heart.—CATHY M.

A Point for You.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to suppose that it will be of benefit to you? For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other diseases of the blood, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, That Tired Feeling, Catarrh, Malaria, Rheumatism, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

FIN DE SIECLE.

ROCKSEY—"I don't consider life worth living; do you?"

RYLEY—"No; have a cigarette!"

—[Smith & Gray's Monthly.

Had a Vacation Before.

Judge.

She—You are looking remarkably well and strong.

He—Yes. I have been taking regular gymnastic exercise for two months past.

She—Have you had any special reason for doing so?

He—Oh, yes. I am getting ready for my summer vacation.

Pneumatic Cash Carriers.

A Chinese furniture house has introduced a pneumatic-tube system for carrying cash. The work is done with marvelous rapidity.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

A MOTHER'S GOOD-BY.

Sit down by the side of your mother, my boy,
You have only a moment, I know;
But you will stay till I give you my parting advice,
It is all that I have to bestow.
You leave us to seek for employment, my boy;
By the world you have yet to be tried;
But in all the temptations and struggles you meet,
May your heart in the Savior confide.

You will find in your satchel a Bible, my boy,
It is the book of all others the best;
It will teach you to live, it will help you to die,
And lead to the gates of the blest.
I gave you to God in your cradle, my boy,
I have taught you the best that I knew,
And as long as His mercies permit me to live,
I will never cease praying for you.

Your father is coming to wish you good-by;
Oh, how sad and how lone we will be!
But when far from the scenes of your childhood and youth,
You will remember your father and me.
I want you to heed every word I have said,
For it comes from a heart filled with love;
And, my boy, if we never behold you on earth,
Will you promise to meet us above?
Hold fast to the right, hold fast to the right,
Wherever your footsteps may roam;
Oh! forsake not the way of salvation, my boy,
That you learned from your mother at home.

—[Our Visitor.

For The Blade Young Folks.

REFUGEES.

BY H. B. K.

A picture of more abject poverty than we were, it would hardly be possible to imagine. A woman and five children, as ragged as ragged could be, in a wagon composed of four hind wheels and a bed of every conceivable kind of lumber, put together with insufficient tools, by two boys, aged 13 and 15. To this was hitched two yoke of oxen, so poor that they staggered at every step, and it would have been no difficult task to have counted every rib in their make up.

Refugees from rebel vengeance, we now stood before Springfield, Mo., to us the Egypt of America. Was the sight of blue-coats and white tents ever hailed with such joy? For my part, I could do nothing but jump up and down and clap my numb hands together. I suppose the most natural thing for a boy to have done was to have waved his hat; but the bushwackers had long ago deprived me of that necessary article, and so I had none to wave. In my great glee I had entirely forgotten to notice the actions of the others, but when I turned around the great tears were still rolling down mother's cheeks; and if people ever cry for joy, I suppose that was what was the matter with her.

Four years before, South Carolina had passed her famous "ordinance of secession," and the other Southern states had followed in close succession. Then Abraham Lincoln called for defenders of the Union. To live north of the Mason and Dixon line, and answer this call, was one thing; to live south of it was decidedly a different affair.

Situated in the very hotbed of secession, father had remained loyal to the Union, and in consequence thereof had been forced to seek refuge in the Federal lines at the very beginning of the war. Thus left to the mercies of rebel neighbors we experienced the full measure of Southern deviltry.

Our nights were made hideous with unearthly sounds, and we could no longer travel public roads in safety. And now, I think it little wonder that my mother's raven hair turned white as cotton during those years of terror.

Not a single friend to whom we might turn! Stranger and relative alike, all foes! Thus we became marked victims for rebels and guerrillas to plunder.

We had been left in comfortable circumstances, with a neat little farm, well stocked with cattle, horses, hogs and sheep; but the first time Sterling Price was routed in South Missouri, he made the home of a Union soldier in Arkansas his camping place. That night the hogs, sheep, and such of the cattle as were fit for beef, were butchered and cooked with the rails from our fence. The rebel officers presumed on our hospitality to such an extent as to command my mother to cook their supper and breakfast. In the morning we found our horses traded for without our consent, and in their stead the poorest, most miserable-looking creatures I ever saw in the shape of horseflesh.

So matters went on during the years of 1861 and 1862. We cultivated the farm the best we could; but right here let me state that it is a great deal easier for a boy to imagine that he can run his father's business successfully, than it is for him to succeed when he once makes the trial. Quarterly installments from our father helped us out during these years, but in the years of 1863 and 1864, the postal routes had all been destroyed, so that we no longer received these remittances. Neither did we hear from father, except through one of our rebel neighbors, who occasionally informed us, that our father had been killed.

By the year 1864 we had been relieved of everything that bushwhackers could carry away—every knife and fork, every article of clothing that we did not have on; even the last sheet and bed quilt that was worth carrying away. In a burst of boyish confidence I informed a very aged man in the neighborhood where we had hidden the tires from our wagon, only to find our confidence betrayed, and the tires gone with the rest of the wagon. In fact, all that we now had left was the old oxen, several milch cows, and about twelve bushels of wheat that we had kept buried in a growth of cedar underbrush.

Thus reduced, and my brother daily threatened with the "rebel conscript," we determined to make an attempt to gain the Union army. What a perilous undertaking! Midwinter, poorly clad, and beset on every side with danger! Nothing daunted, we procured some wagon wheels, fashioned the ill-assorted box and started, driving the cows, which we were soon compelled to abandon, on account of the bushwhackers.

Nothing but the cool courage of my brother prevented us all from being drowned at the very outset. The oxen being forced into the river swift and deep, turned in the middle of the stream, but my brother stood firm on the wagon tongue and dexterously plied the whip in their faces until they resumed their course.

Vexatious delays of all sorts had kept us six weeks traveling one hundred and fifty miles. Our rations, which all along had been slim, were now completely exhausted, by having been divided with the oxen; but for once fortune favored us in meeting a soldier in blue, who loaned us two dollars, which enabled us to reach Springfield.

There we found friends, and our father; not dead, but a cripple for life. To us, all school days were over; but how we enjoyed a consciousness of being able to earn a support for the dear ones at home! And as men, if we find ourselves at a disadvantage on account of our education with our more favored fellow beings, we consider our beloved Union never too dearly bought, or the debt of gratitude due its defenders too richly paid.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHAT ARE WE?

We belong to the canine family, and derive our name from our habit of crouching when we perceive the scent of game. We were originally used to assist in the capture of game by the net. We are supposed to derive our origin from a mixture of the pointer and the spaniel. We are larger than the spaniel, and our hair is less smooth than that of the pointer, but has more of the wavy appearance of that of the spaniel, to which there is a resemblance also in our ears. There are several different branches to our family. The English branch is of a white ground, in color, and has large spots of liver-color on it here and there. The Irish branch has longer legs in proportion to the size of its body. We all have something in common, however, and that is the thick, hairy covering to the scales of our feet. This enables us to bear hard work on rough ground. We soon became exhausted, though, unless we have access to water. We are very intelligent and quite devoted to our friends.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

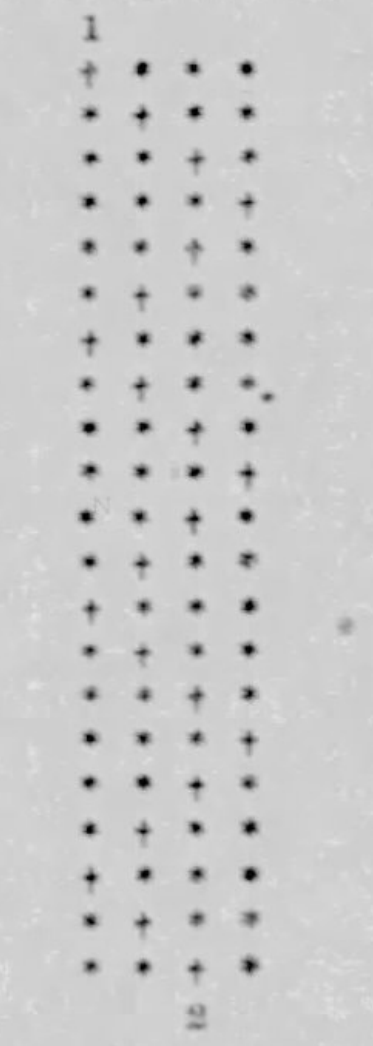
A plant; sound reflected; curtail a word meaning bold; a grain; an ornament for the dress of a high priest; a native of Arabia; to run swiftly; a division of time.

The primals spell the name of a month, and the finals the name of a month also.

3.—SUCCESSIVE BEHEADINGS.

1. A quick, active person; a place of traffic; skill.
2. To have satisfaction in; to let; to rest from labor.
3. A smooth stone; tardy; the goddess of mischief.
4. A small rod; a sorcerer; a disgusting disease.
5. To explate; an inflection; a unit.
6. Track; a piece of timber; to trouble.

4.—ZIGZAG PUZZLE.



At that time: a demonstrative adjective; across: any thick mass; a comparison; to halt; to listen; to rend; a portion; a state; yielding; to avoid; part of the eye; poisonous snakes; work composed of fine threads; three; conformable to fact; one time; an ambush; to petition; methods.

Zigzag is a name applied to one of our Presidents.

5.—PRINTER'S PIE.

Lful naym a worite si rbno ot lhsub nueens.
Nad wtase tis tsseecwsn no het terdes rat.

MARY EDDIE.

Answers.

1. Asparagus.
2.
S h r u B
C h a p e a U
H e i f e R
U m b a g o G
Y e d d O
L i l Y
E l l e N
R i f l E

American general, Schuyler; British general, Burgoyne.

4. Vegetable.
5.
P h i z
O a s t
R a i p
T e n t
I b i s
A d r y

6. Leap-frog.
7.
P O I S O N
A E O E
G A O B
O N U
D I E L
K M
A L T H E A

A GOOD STORY OF INGALLS.

The Newsboy Could Not Be Fooled by the Senator.

Senator Ingalls of Kansas has been elected an honorary member of the Minneapolis Cod Liver Oil club. There was no doubt about his eligibility, and his election was unanimous. Ingalls's meager endowment of flesh has been the occasion of a good many stories, one of the best of which was related the other night by another Kansas man at the West.

"You know how lean Ingalls is," he said. "Well, down in Atchison there is a doctor, who is a great friend of the Senator. This doctor had been greatly annoyed by a newsboy who would come into his office very unceremoniously and pester him by trying to sell papers.

"One day when Ingalls was in the office the boy was heard coming up the stairs, and the doctor decided to put up a job on him. He rushed out an articulated skeleton, placed it in a chair by the desk, and then the two men withdrew to the back room.

"In rushed the boy, and, without noticing what was at the desk, came directly up to the skeleton. When he looked up and saw it grinning at him he was nearly scared into convulsions, and bolted for the door, yelling bloody murder. The joke tickled the doctor, but Ingalls' conscience pricked him, and, going to the window, he looked out at the boy who was standing below crying.

" 'Come up stairs, my boy,' he said, 'I'll buy one of your papers.'

"But the newsie began to yell harder than ever, and between his sobs he managed to blubber out: "Oh, you can't fool me, even if you have put your clothes on.' "—[Minneapolis Tribune.

Colleges at the Fair.

A collective exhibit at the World's Fair by the various college fraternities in the United States is well assured. Much interest has been manifested at the one of two meetings thus far held in promotion of the project. Dr. Peabody, chief of the Liberal Arts department of the Exposition, in which the fraternity exhibit will be installed, has commended the idea. Final arrangements for preparing the exhibit by the fraternities will be made, it is announced, at a meeting to be held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, on Thursday, July 7. Every American college fraternity desiring to participate in the proposed exhibit, should send an accredited delegate to the meeting. Lee Fearn, Rand-McNally building, Chicago, is chairman of the committe having the matter in charge.

Forgetting the Waiter.

The waiter—Beg pardon, sir, but—ahem!—the gents here usually remember my services.

The guest (scooping up all the change)—Do they? They ought to be more charitable, and forget.—[Chicago News Record.

Safe in a Storm.

Snagsby—Is there any fear, Captain?

Captain—Yes, lots of it, but there's no danger.

Snagsby—Did you ever lose anybody about here?

Captain—No, there has been a good many drowned, but we've always found them again.—[King's Jester.

—Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentlemen's favorite.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE LADY

AS SEEN BY THE N. Y. SUN'S CAT.

She is a Hustler and Gets There With Both Her Chicagoesque Feet—New York's Jealousy of the World's Fair City.

The Chicago "office lady" need not necessarily be either a typewriter or a stenographer; sometimes she is employed as company, particularly in real estate offices, as they have no customers and the "old man" gets lonesome. The office lady always speaks of her employer to outsiders as the "old man."

HER PORTRAIT.

Her amusements are the races at this season of the year, if she can get off for the afternoon. If that is impossible, she has the evening, and takes in one of the beer gardens, preferably the north side, where they have the best show, admittance 25 cents. If her young man can't raise the price she has to be satisfied with a 10 cent show near Thirty-first street, or a still cheaper arrangement is a walk by the lake.

HAS HER SHOES BLACKENED ON THE CORNER.

Does she go with any one young man in particular?

Not much. Changes off, prefers a variety, says she gets sick of one. She doesn't marry as a rule, for she has no use for a poor man and can't get a rich one.

Does she go to church?

Yes; sometimes she goes to McVicker's theater, for McVicker's is a church Sundays, and "they have a lovely organ and daisy seats."

During the week she lunches at places patronized by men, which are mostly cellars, but that makes no difference, as she can hoe her own row and whistle "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay" as well as any man. She doesn't object to his paying the check, for as a matter of necessity she has to be saving. Room rent costs $3 a week, a ticket for 21 meals $3.50, and, with a weekly income of $7 or $8, decidedly economy is in order. She wears her best suit evenings and Sundays. It is strictly tailor-made, and includes a jaunty sailor, with veil resembling a fishing net, and rubber boots or overshoes at all times.

She takes the front seat in the grip car when she can get it, and she's pretty sure to if it is occupied by a man. When she boards the train she says, "Say, mister, hadn't you just as soon give me that seat?" and if the man understands English she gets it.

She has no figure to speak of, but good length of limb and an honest foot, and wears her hair short and keeps it curled. If she lives within walking distance her great fear is that she may get "bridged." Chicago has a large open sewer spanned by swinging bridges, and the north and west sides are separated from the business center by this stream of filth, warning being given before opening the bridge by the ringing of a bell. She knows the signal well, and if within five blocks makes a run. There's nothing slow about it, either, and she usually gets there, or nearly there, for she can jump thirteen feet on a level, and if she is within that distance makes the leap. If she misses there is little danger, except to her clothing, for she could not sink in the semi-liquid. Moreover, the city keeps a number of men with the latest appliances at the bridges to rescue jumpers, though strangers wonder if it wouldn't be a better plan to close the approaches with some safeguard.

GOES TO M'VICKER'S CHURCH.

She is pretty, bright and quick to learn. For instance, she learns at once her employer's christian name, and if he is young addresses him by it. It saves time, and time is valuable here, so much is consumed in elevator travel. Occasionally she marries the "old man," or "Jack," and then, if possible, she gets her greatest ambition, a real sealskin. Up to that time she had been wearing the best imitation she could afford. For ten months in the year it is needed. Does she object to flirting? Not in the least. She is a good girl that way, but she has no use for a fork and manages the table knife with great skill. A New York girl would require considerable practice before she could put away half of a fried egg as neatly as our Western friend. She chews either a wooden toothpick or a piece of gum in public, has her boots blackened at the corner stand just the same as a man, and can jump on to a moving train of cable cars better than most of them.

A Boyish Habit.

"Well, Harold," said Uncle George, "what are you doing now?"

"Wondering what I'll do next," replied Harold.—[Harper's Young People.

Let There Be Peace

In the gastric region. If troubled with nausea from sea sickness, biliousness or other cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will immediately put a stop to the stomachic disturbance. A prominent and most unpleasant feature of liver complaint is nausea in the morning. The symptoms disappear and the cause is removed by the Bitters. Many persons have very delicate stomachs which trifling indiscretions in eating or drinking, or even some sight that is repulsive, disorders. Such persons cannot act more wisely than to invigorate their digestive region with the Bitters, a tonic specially adapted to reinforce it. For malaria, rheumatism, kidney troubles and nervousness the Bitters will be found marvelously beneficial, and when sleep is untranquil and appetite variable it soon improves both. It is in fact a most comprehensive and delightful remedy.

News of the Week.

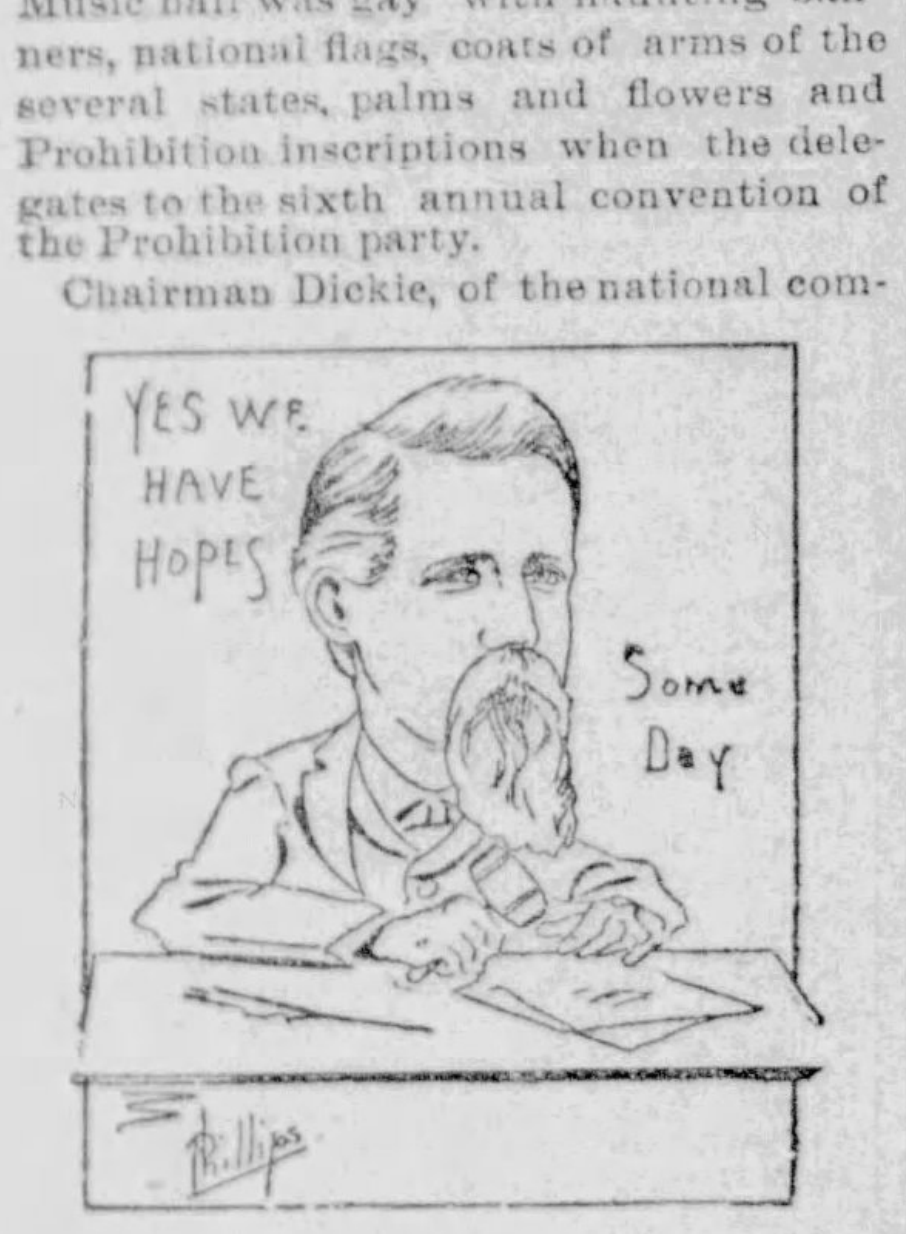
☞ THE BLADE is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give, first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and, lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY

ITS CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

Resume of the Proceedings—Bidwell and Cranfill the Ticket—Fight Over the Platform.

CINCINNATI, O., June 29.—The big Music hall was gay with flaunting banners, national flags, coats of arms of the several states, palms and flowers and Prohibition inscriptions when the delegates to the sixth annual convention of the Prohibition party.



CHAIRMAN DICKIE PRESIDES.

Chairman Dickie, of the national committee, called the convention to order and introduced Dr. J. G. Evans, of Hedding college, Ills., who formally opened the convention with prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Lockwood, of Cincinnati, then, in behalf of the city and of the state of Ohio, welcomed the delegates.

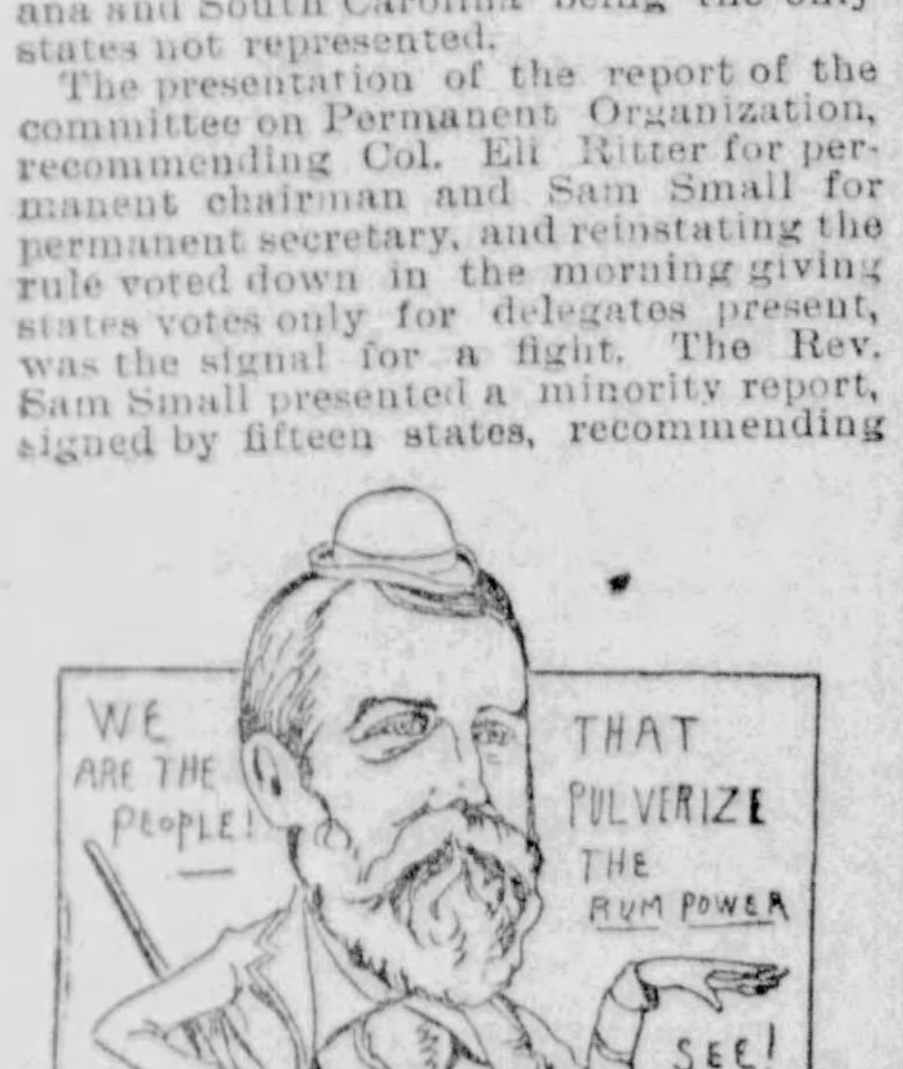
Prof. Dickie responded to Lockwood's address. He closed by naming Ex-Governor St. John as temporary chairman.

Wild cheering, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs greeted the mention of the name of Ex-Governor St. John. The shouting was renewed again and again as the noted Kansan stepped forward and assumed the gavel.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Soon after 4 o'clock yesterday the convention was called to order for the afternoon session, a big audience being present.

The committee on credentials reported that 972 delegates were present, Louisiana and South Carolina being the only states not represented.

The presentation of the report of the committee on Permanent Organization, recommending Col. Eli Ritter for permanent chairman and Sam Small for permanent secretary, and reinstating the rule voted down in the morning giving states votes only for delegates present, was the signal for a fight. The Rev. Sam Small presented a minority report, signed by fifteen states, recommending that each state delegation be permitted to cast the full vote to which it is entitled. He made a vigorous speech in favor of the minority report, and protested against depriving these states of their full vote as a monumental injustice. The majority report blotted out states and made the Prohibition national convention simply a mass meeting of men with money enough to get here. The Prohibition party was against monopolies.


WE ARE THE PEOPLE!
THAT PULVERIZE THE RUM POWER
SEE!

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.
(Of New York.)

Finally the debate closed by Chafin, of Wisconsin, moving the previous question, but even this did not quiet the delegates, and the hall was full of the noise of interjections and points of order. A roll call by states on the adoption of the minority report finally brought the matter to a focus.

The roll call resulted in the defeat of the minority report by a vote of 359 to 721, and then the majority report was adopted, so that absent delegates will have no vote.

HON. JAMES BLACK.
Of Pennsylvania, First Prohibition Presidential Candidate.

The re-election of Samuel Dickie as chairman of the National committee was unanimous. The following National Executive committee was selected: Chairman, S. Dickie; vice chairman, John P. St. John, of Kansas; secretary, W. C. Wardwell, of New York; treasurer, Samuel D. Hastings, of Wisconsin; additional members, Helen Gougar, of Indiana; J. H. Tate, Tennessee; A. A. Stevens, Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding gossip that headquarters would be changed to Chicago, the committee again chose New York for another four years.

CINCINNATI, O., June 30.—The friends of cold water got plenty of the article to-day. A terrific down-pour of rain and the all-night sessions of committees, combined to give the Prohibition delegates a bedraggled appearance, as, in scattering groups, they came into their national convention hall for what was expected to be the culmination of the proceedings.

The platform committee was still in session when the convention was called to order. The sub-committee had worked incessantly till 3 a. m. and had made a report to the full committee, where a fight ensued over the tariff and silver planks, the sub-committee also having been divided on those two points. The free coinage men were beaten in sub-committee and the plank as submitted to the full committee was antagonistic to absolute free coinage. Secretary Wheeler, of New York, carried his silver resolution through, but in the full committee Editor Thompson offered a radical substitute. Mr. Thompson, on the tariff question, succeeded in having the Ohio Prohibition party's tariff plank adopted by the sub-committee. It declared for a graduated income tax and a tariff only where foreign nations bar out our products, revenue to be only incidental.

Prohibition, of course, was made as strong and clear-cut as possible and a liberal labor plank inserted, repression of monopolies demanded, one term of a longer period for the President favored arbitration as a mode of settlement of differences and government control of transportation, with the allowance to capital of a fair interest on moneys actually invested. The sub-committee wholly ignored "fusion" or "no fusion."

Evening Session.

Col. Eli Ritter, of Indiana, who was selected for permanent chairman, was escorted to the platform to succeed Gov. St. John as presiding officer. His appearance was greeted with loud cheers.

In his address on taking the chair, Col. Ritter said that no political party in the history of the nation had ever accomplished so much, or ever advanced an educational matter to the extent the prohibition party had done in the four years just passed.

The Southern question broke out before the convention had been in session five minutes, the cause being a speech made by Mrs. Gougar late last night, which was largely made up of a story about the sale of a negro child at the slavery auction block, the application being made to slavery to drink. The speech aroused indignation on the part of a number of Southerners, and at the first opportunity to-day W. W. Gibbs, of Virginia, was on his feet and offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Prohibition party is not a sectional party, but a national party.

WHEREAS, The issues of the late civil war are settled and settled forever, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the convention that speakers who are accorded the honor of addressing the convention be requested to refrain from unnecessary references or illustrations that could be considered as a reflection on participants in the late struggle.

A delegate raised the point of order, held by the chairman to be well taken, that all resolutions should go to the committee on resolutions, but Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and pass it.

Most of the delegates wanted no speeches and shouted "Question," but Gibbs insisted on speaking, and in a short speech urged that old issues be left buried and not be continually brought up.

A number of delegates were on their feet endeavoring to get recognition, but a section of the convention drowned them by singing "Blessed be the tie that binds," the whole audience finally rising and joining in the hymn. As soon as it had ceased, George W. Bain, of Kentucky, cut short all would-be orators by demanding the previous question. The resolution was passed with only a few dissenting votes.

Three hours pulling and hauling by the platform committee to-day in addition to the all-night session of the sub-committee had gone by, at this stage of the convention proceedings, and less than three planks have yet been even tentatively formulated. The preamble was complete, and the alcoholic and woman suffrage planks, but the committee seemed hopelessly at odds over the utterance upon the financial question. The latest proposition was to favor the remonetization of silver, and to limit the coinage of the metal to the product of mines in the United States.

The convention adjourned until 2 o'clock, just as the platform committee in a little room up near the roof over the stage succeeded at last in temporarily getting by the silver bugaboo. The struggle resulted in a triumph for the radicals, and it was settled that the report of the committee would be in favor of free coinage.

The outcome made it almost certain, however, that there would be a minority report and a fierce fight in the convention. The tariff was the next subject taken up in the committee, and another prolonged struggle began.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The Prohibition national convention finished its work at a late hour this morning by nominating Bidwell, of California, for President, and Cranfill, of Texas, for Vice President.

At the afternoon session yesterday, the first thing done was the report of the committee on Resolutions. There were two reports. The majority report was in part as follows:

The Platform.

The Prohibition party in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government, and His law the standard to which all human enactments must conform to secure the blessings of peace and prosperity, presents the following declaration of principles.

1. The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the arch enemy to popular government and a public nuisance. It is the citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the nation's home life, thwart the will of the people, and deliver our country into the hands of rapacious class interests. All laws that, under the guise of regulation, legalize and protect this traffic, or make the government share in its ill-gotten gains, are "vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy."

We declare anew for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation deportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by federal and state legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this result. Any party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of this issue in American politics is undeserving of the support of the people.

2. No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

3. The money of the country should be issued by the general government only, and in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded, and no individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. Its should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. It volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita and made to increase with our increase in population.

4. We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold.

5. The tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which levy tariff upon or bar out our products from their markets, revenue being incidental. The residue of means necessary to an economical administration of the government should be raised by levying a burden upon what the people possess instead of upon what we consume.

Other planks in the platform demand government control of railroads, telegraphs and other public corporations; the further restriction of immigration and the extension of the naturalization period; oppose acquisition of lands by aliens and favor forfeiture of unearned land grants; denounce the reign of mob law and demand trial by jury for all citizens; demand one day's rest in seven for all persons; favor arbitration; denounce speculation in margins; favor pensions; unequivocally stand by the American school system and teaching in English, and oppose grants of money to sectarian schools, and denounce both parties for truckling to the money interests and to the saloons.

The first cheering came at the end of the prohibition plank. Woman suffrage also elicited cheers. There was a loud outburst of applause on the reading of the free coinage declaration. Enthusiastic manifestations continued throughout the reading, every plank seeming to strike a responsive chord in the convention, particularly the anti-option and public school planks.

The Minority Report.

The minority report was prepared by almost one-half of the members of the committee, and was headed by James Black, of Pennsylvania. It was taken up by the convention and discussed section by section.

There was no serious trouble until the financial and silver planks were reached. An effort to substitute the minority plank caused a parliamentary tangle, complicated by an amendment offered by Hartz, of Illinois, having in view as a substitute for both majority and minority planks a plank for the free coinage of the American product under certain conditions.

Opened for Debate.

The way was opened for debate, and there was a warm discussion of the merits of the silver question, St. John and Hipp, of Colorado, championing free coinage, and Carskadon, of West Virginia, opposing it. There was a babel before the vote could be had; but finally Hartz's amendment was taken by a large vote, and then the minority report was defeated on a rising vote of 337 nays to 316 ayes. A roll call of states was ruled out of order, on the ground that the announcement of the vote had been previously made. The majority plank, however, No. 3, relating to finance, was then adopted without division.

The fight then came upon the fourth plank, declaring in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both metals. A vote was promptly taken by states, and free coinage got a bad knockout, the plank being rejected by a vote of 335 to 596. The result of this action is that the third plank of the platform, enunciating the financial policy of the Prohibition party, remains in the platform, but there is no plank in the platform on the silver question.

After the free coinage men got beaten an effort was made to strike out "unlimited" and adopt a resolution for "free coinage," but it was ruled out of order. The tariff fight promptly followed, and it took a few minutes only to defeat the minority plank by a large vote and to adopt the majority plank.

Under the call of the previous question vigorously led by Funk, of New York, the other planks of the platform went through without amendment, though against some opposition in a number of instances, which opposition, owing to prompt calls for the previous question, did not get a full opportunity to express itself.

The question of fusion was then tackled and it led to a very acrimonious debate. For a time it looked as if a split in the party was inevitable. Finally Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to take the "prohibition fealty" resolution from the table and add it to the platform. In an impassioned speech he declared the Prohibitionists were not strong enough to ride roughshod over everybody. He spoke not for himself, but for fellow delegates in New York and Pennsylvania, who could not conscientiously stand by the platform without their plank. In behalf of the cause and of victory he urged the adoption of the resolution. Woltenbarger, of Nebraska, opposed the resolution. Men did not need to support every resolution to stay in the party, and the resolution was weak and would make the party ridiculous.

Chairman Dickie took the floor, and using all his strong personal following, endeavored to bring the convention over to the support of the minority plank. He did not believe anybody was bound by every plank of the platform. He did not want the trouble that would come from dividing the Prohibition forces. "In God's name, in the name of fair play, and in the name of the Prohibition vote, let's pass the resolution," he exclaimed.

Mrs. Gougar arose in her chair and shouted for a hearing. Woman suffrage, it was developed, was the key to her antagonism to the resolution. It came, she said, from the class of Prohibitionists who had been fighting woman suffrage, and she aimed a blow by name at William T. Wardwell. This brought out a storm of disapproval, and a point of order against personal allusions was sustained. Mrs. Gougar demanded an opportunity to ask Mr. Wardwell a question, and that gentleman arose to meet the interrogation, but the delegates were becoming worn out and ceasing chaos was reigning so that it was only by yelling to each other to keep quiet that the question could finally be put. Mrs. Gougar facing Mr. Wardwell, leveled her right arm at him and asked if he had not stated that unless the convention adopted this dominant issue, the single idea plank, he would walk out and desert the Prohibition party.

When the uproar that had been occasioned by this statement had subsided to some degree, Mr. Wardwell denied the statement. His only desire was the cause of prohibition. This declaration was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm, and uproarious applause. Continuing, Wardwell said he did not believe in the tariff plank or silver plank; but he was willing to sacrifice all his feelings if the convention would say to him, "Vote for prohibition and that alone."

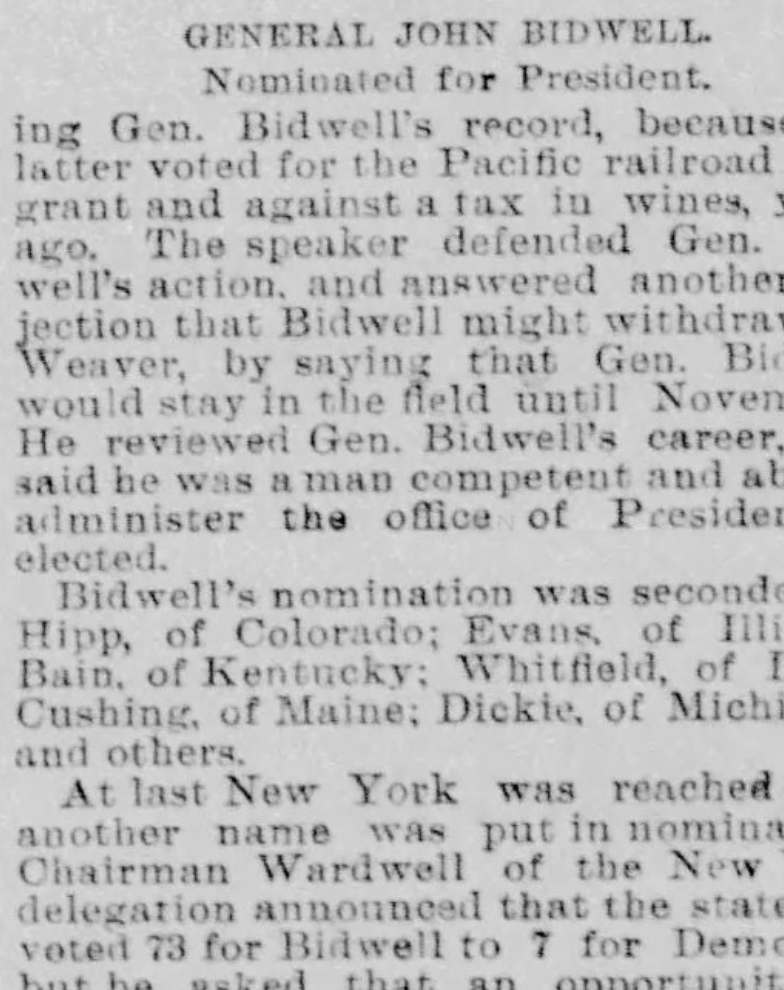
Immense applause and an ovation greeted Mr. Wardwell's announcement. The tide was turned; the convention was with him. John Lloyd Thomas vainly endeavored to keep the resolution from being adopted. His speech was frequently interrupted by cat-calls and ejaculations. The disturbance ended by Bain, of Kentucky, moving the previous question and the adoption of the resolution. By a rising vote it was added to the platform and then the platform as a whole was adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Rev. J. G. Evans, of Abingdon, Ill., was carried:

Resolved, That we favor a liberal appropriation by the government for the World's Columbian Exposition, but only on the condition that the sale of intoxicating drinks upon the exposition grounds is prohibited, and that the exposition be closed on Sunday.

The convention got together to transact the final business at 8:30 p. m. No prayer was offered, so eager were the delegates to get through with their work.

Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, at the request of the California delegation, was given the floor first to place before the convention the name of Gen. John Bidwell, of California. St. John assailed the circulation of unsigned dodgers in the convention hall, attacking Gen. Bidwell's record, because the latter voted for the Pacific railroad land grant and against a tax in wines, years ago. The speaker defended Gen. Bidwell's action, and answered another objection that Bidwell might withdraw for Weaver, by saying that Gen. Bidwell would stay in the field until November. He reviewed Gen. Bidwell's career, and said he was a man competent and able to administer the office of President if elected.



GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL.
Nominated for President.

Bidwell's nomination was seconded by Hipp, of Colorado; Evans, of Illinois; Bain, of Kentucky; Whitfield, of Iowa; Cushing, of Maine; Dickie, of Michigan, and others.

At last New York was reached and another name was put in nomination. Chairman Wardwell of the New York delegation announced that the state had voted 73 for Bidwell to 7 for Demorest, but he asked that an opportunity be given to present Demorest's name. John Lloyd Thomas made the nominating speech. The people, he said, had turned spontaneously to one man, whose name it was not necessary to spell before any Prohibitionist; whose record it was not necessary to vindicate; whose political record needed no explanation, and that man was W. Jennings Demorest. The rank and file of the party had nominated Demorest. He spoke against the denunciations cast the last few days on Demorest, and said he was a man of ability, whose name was an inspiration to Prohibitionists everywhere. He urged Demorest as a more available man than Bidwell, because there would be no charges to meet and no record to explain, but denied that Demorest's supporters had said anything against the character of any other candidate.

Bidwell Nominated.

On the first ballot Gen. John Bidwell, of California, was nominated. Bascom, of New York, not placed in nomination, received three votes in the New York delegation. The totals before any changes or corrections were made, stood: 590 for Bidwell, 179 for Stewart, 139 for Demorest, and three for Bascom.

The noise that greeted the announcement of Bidwell's victory lasted fully five minutes. On motion of the state of Georgia, which was the only state to vote solidly against Bidwell, seconded by Demorest's personal friends, Bidwell's nomination was made unanimous, and another outburst followed, ending with cheers for Bidwell and for Demorest.

For the Vice Presidency.

For vice president the following names were presented:

Sam W. Small, of Georgia; Wm. W. Satterlee, of Minnesota, Joshua Levering, of Maryland; J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, and Thos. R. Carskadon, of West Virginia. Small withdrew before a vote was taken, saying he was no man's fool, and knew before he was here many days that the ticket had been made up. He tried, as he had previously tried against Bidwell, to break the slate by urging Cranfill in place of Levering.

The first ballot resulted in no choice. Levering received 380 votes, Cranfill 386, Satterlee 26 and Clarkson 21. Before the figures were announced enough changes were made to give Cranfill 416 votes, nine more than enough to win.

Dr. Cranfill was called to the stage and made a stirring address. Before adjournment a bitter discussion sprang up as to the treatment of the colored delegates, one of them a woman, at the Cincinnati hotels. Bain, of Kentucky, and other Southern men favored the adoption of a resolution censuring the hotels, and at 2:10 a. m. the convention adjourned *sine die*.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

John W. Foster, of Indiana, Appointed to Blaine's Place.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nomination: John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be secretary of State. Mr. Foster was minister to Spain during the present administration, where he negotiated the new treaty with that country. He was also commercial agent to Germany, and was in charge of the State department during Mr. Blaine's illness last summer.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

John Watson Foster was born in Pike county, Indiana, March 2, 1836. He practiced at the bar in Evansville, and later entered the Union army, where he rose to the command of a regiment under Grant.

He was minister to Mexico during Grant's administration, and during one year of President Hayes's occupancy of the executive office. He was transferred to Russia, and was minister there for one year, resigning to practice at Washington in international cases. Since the beginning of the Harrison administration he has represented the State department in its establishing of reciprocity treaties with foreign nations. He was instrumental in formulating the Spanish-American treaty, and had much to do with framing the reciprocity treaties now in existence with six of the South American republics.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. FOSTER.

It Gives Universal Satisfaction at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The nomination of General John W. Foster, of Indiana, for secretary of State was well received at the capital. Its fitness is shown by the fact that it was confirmed at once without any reference to a committee. Senators on both sides expressed themselves as pleased with the President's selection of a successor to Mr. Blaine.

Senator Sherman said: "The appointment is an excellent one. Gen. Foster has had experience in diplomatic matters and has shown himself able and efficient. I do not think a better selection could have been made."

Similar views were expressed by other Republican Senators. On the Democratic side, the warmest compliments were paid to Gen. Foster for the excellent services he has rendered the government in the Bering sea controversy and other matters. There is no doubt that the appointment will give general satisfaction. It gives Indiana two members of the Cabinet, also the Foster family.

THE HATCH ANTI-OPTION BILL

Considered Thursday by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Senate Judiciary committee again had the anti-option bill under consideration this morning. Two members of the committee, Senators Teller and Wilson, are absent from the city, so that after discussion the further consideration of the bill was deferred for one week, with the understanding that a vote shall be taken upon the question of reporting it to the Senate. As near as can be learned the character of the report depends upon the position taken by the two absent senators, for the committee is now evenly divided.

It is believed that a majority are in favor of reporting some bill that will prevent speculation in farm products that injures producers and is obnoxious to public morality, but the difficulty appears to be to frame a bill that will do this and at the same time will not injure legitimate business interests and violate the constitution. Some of the members of the judiciary committee hold that the pending House bill fails in these important particulars and for amendments at least, if the bill is to be reported at all; but the friends of the House bill insist that the adoption of the amendments involving the return of the bill to the House would be fatal to its enactment in this legislation this session.

THE HALE RESOLUTION DISCUSSED.

Mr. Vest Tells the Usual Free Trade Falsehoods.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Presidential campaign was fairly started in the Senate yesterday on the basis of Mr. Hale's resolution, asserting the great benefits resulting to the people of the United States from the Republican policy of "protection" and questioning the possible effect of the Democratic policy of a "tariff for revenue only." Mr. Hale gave a history, from his point of view, of the recent Chicago convention, so far as the tariff plank of the platform is concerned; stating that it was framed so as to suit the candidates, and declaring the issue between the two parties had thus been made up, and the fight would be waged on that issue until decided by the suffrages of the people next November.

Mr. Vest, on the part of the Democracy, accepted the challenge and had much to say as to the operation of the McKinley act in increasing the cost of dry goods and hardware, in reducing wages and in causing strikes and labor troubles. He also commented upon the choice of the new chairman of the Republican national committee as being in line with the policy of encouraging monoplies.

The transitory reciprocity arrangement which has been in operation between Cuba, Porto Rico and the United States for the past eight months came to an end on July 1, and is substituted by the definite arrangement which was negotiated last year. This latter arrangement is said to be the most complete and comprehensive reciprocity arrangement ever made by this government.

The general opinion among members of the House is that business is about up and that Congress can adjourn by July 15 or 20.

LOOKING AFTER BROKEN BANKS.

The Senate Committee Trying to Ascertain the Cause.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate committee on insolvent banks, of which Mr. Chandler is chairman, had its first session at the rooms of the comptroller of the currency, in the treasury department, last night. Comptroller Lacey was examined by Mr. Chandler in regard to the circumstances attending the failure of the Keystone and Spring Garden national banks of Philadelphia, and the Maverick National bank, of Boston.

Mr. Lacey was asked if the losses sustained by the three banks were not due to the absorption of the funds of the banks in large sums by a few individuals. To this Mr. Lacey replied that they were, and very largely by the officers and directors of the institutions. There was no report on the three banks that even disclosed their insolvency prior to the date of their closing. He thought it entirely possible to have discovered the insolvency of the Keystone and Spring Garden banks prior to the time their insolvency was disclosed to his office, and he thought that large losses in the Maverick bank might have been discovered and reported to his office long before they were.

Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Senate committee on the Columbian exposition yesterday ordered a favorable report on the Palmer bill in aid of the World's Columbian exposition. The bill is practically the same as that agreed upon by the House committee, and makes an aggregate appropriation of $5,541,495, including an issue of 10,000,000 silver half dollar souvenir pieces and appropriations for the procurement of medals and diplomas, expenses of the government exhibit, additional employes, etc.

FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A Recapitulation of the Public Debt Statement for the Month of June.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is a statement of the public debt, issued by the treasury department:

	June 30, '92.	May 31, '92.
INTEREST BEARING DEBT.		
Bonds at 4½ per cent continued at 2 per cent	25,364,500	25,364,500
Bonds at 4 per cent	559,581,250	559,581,100
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	83,580	83,680
Totals $	585,029,230	$585,029,280
Increase	50	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	2,785,875	3,167,345
Decrease	481,470	
Debt bearing no interest	380,403,635	381,162,628
Decrease	758,902	
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt	968,218,840	969,359,243
Decrease		1,140,412
Certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury	620,245,304	634,081,717
Decrease	13,836,413	
Aggregate of debt, including certificates and treasury notes	1,588,464,144	1,603,440,970
CASH IN THE TREASURY.		
Classification—		
Gold coin $	180,741,441	
Bars	74,836,384	255,577,705
Silver dollars	$357,189,251	
Subsidiary coin	14,224,714	
Bars	76,669,151	448,083,116
Paper:		
Legal tender notes (old issue) $	34,865,176	
Treasury notes of 1890	2,660,414	
Gold certificates	15,363,500	
Silver certificates	4,733,501	
Currency certificates	490,000	
National bank notes	5,376,893	$ 64,490,574
Other bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement $	23,210	
Minor coin and fractional currency	461,493	
Deposits in national bank depositories, general account	13,148,189	
Disbursing officers' balances	3,703,698	17,336,590
Aggregate		$ 785,487,985
DEMAND LIABILITIES.		
Gold certificates $	156,598,929	
Silver certificates	331,614,304	
Currency certificates	30,320,000	
Treasury notes of 1890	101,712,071	
Total $	620,245,304	
Fund for redemption of uncurrent national bank notes $	6,057,152	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,696,633	
Disbursing officers' balances	23,395,413	
Agency accounts, etc	4,401,101	
Total		$ 38,550,304
Gold reserve $	100,000,000	
Net cash balance	26,629,377	126,692,377
Aggregate		$ 785,481,985
Cash balance in the treasury May 31, 1892		126,050,887
Cash balance in the treasury June 30, 1892		126,692,377
Increase during the month		686,490

THE FULL CORRESPONDENCE

Relates to the Dispute on Canadian Canal Tolls.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The president has sent the following message to the senate:

"For the information of the senate, and in further response to the resolution of the senate of Feb. 24 last. I transmit herewith a communication of the 24th inst. from Mr. Herbert, the acting representative of the British government at this capital, addressed to Mr. Wharton, acting secretary of state, upon the subject of the Canadian canal tolls, also a memorandum prepared and submitted to me by Mr. Adee, second assistant secretary of State, reviewing the communication of Mr. Herbert, and a letter of the 28th inst., from Mr. John W. Foster, who, as I have previously stated, with Mr. Blaine, represented this government in the conferences with the Canadian commissioners. The position taken by this government, as expressed in my previous communication to the Senate, that the canal tolls and regulations of which complaint has been made, are in violation of our treaty with Great Britain, is not shaken, but rather confirmed. There can be no doubt that a serious discrimination against our citizens and our commerce exists, and quite as little doubt that this discrimination is not the incident, but the purpose, of the Canadian regulations. It has not seemed to me that this was a case in which we could yield to the suggestion for further concessions on the part of the United States with a view to securing treaty rights, for which a consideration has already been given.

(Signed) BENJAMIN HARRISON.

"Executive Mansion, July 1, 1892."

Mr. Herbert, in his letter, expresses the desire of the Dominion to maintain friendly relations with this government, and says that the government is willing to meet our views so far as consistent with the Dominion's position, and with the interests of its people, with a view to the furtherance of a good understanding between the two countries, the following arrangement is submitted:

"That, as regards the navigation of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, the imposition of tolls and the granting of rebates thereon, the same treatment will be accorded to citizens of the United States as is given to the subjects of her majesty, without regard to ports of transhipment or export, and that the United States will continue to deal in like manner with the subjects of her Brittanic majesty in the use of the existing Sault Ste. Marie canal.

That the provision of article 30 of the treaty of Washington, granting carrying powers to vessels belonging to the subjects of her Brittanic majesty as described in that article be restored.

Mr. Adee, the second assistant secretary of State, in a long memorandum prepared for the secretary of State, reviews in detail the statements and opinions of the Canadian government. The rebate of canal tolls, Mr. Adee says, are merely an instrument to favor the export trade from Canadian ports.

Concluding, Mr. Adee says: "Regarded as a whole, the Canadian reply fails to meet the just complaints of the United States. It narrows the issue to the treatment of American and Canadian vessels in respect to tolls in the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, and to the denial of rebate to cargoes of grain stuffs actually trans-shipped in an American port for export from Montreal or a port east of that city. It ignores the adroitly devised system by which the traffic of citizens of the United States is made to contribute a much larger percentage of tolls in the Welland canal than the traffic of Canadians. And it is altogether silent touching the discrimination, introduced into this season's order in council withholding the export rebate from cargoes coming from any port on the United States shore of Lake Ontario."

Secretary Foster's letter relates to the conference held in Washington and the unsatisfactory termination.

The Silver Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The secretary of the Treasury had a conference with the President yesterday afternoon in regard to the American representatives in the international monetary conference. There will be five of these conferees, and the selection is said to have been narrowed down to seven persons. One of these is Senator Jones, of Nevada, whose appointment is practically settled. It is said that the President is also favorably inclined to the appointment of Mr. Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts and Mr. H. W. Cannon, of New York.

These three names are undoubtedly included in the seven under consideration. The remaining four cannot be stated positively, but it is believed that Senator Carlisle, Judge Lambert Tree and ex-Senator Hill, of Colorado, are included in the list. Secretary of the Treasury Foster said the conference was an ensured fact. The failure to hear from Russia on the subject is attributed to the temporary absence from St. Petersburg of the Russian minister of finance. Secretary Foster said he thought the conference on the subject might be ready for transmission to Congress before the adjournment.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President has approved the joint resolution directing the President to proclaim a general holiday, commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, on the 31st day of October, 1892.

PASSED THE SENATE.

The Silver Bill Passed—The Vote on the Question—The Language of the Bill as it Was Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The friends of the free coinage of silver won a great victory in the Senate yesterday. When the bill came before that body at 2 o'clock it was weighted down with the refusal made the day before by Mr. McPherson to be bound by the agreement to have a vote taken, and it looked as if the end was still in the dim distance. But the Senator from New Jersey (possibly having slept on the matter) announced that he was prepared to withdraw his objection and that he would interpose no obstacle or delay to the action of the Senate.

Even after that it looked for an hour or more as if there was to be a postponement of the subject for at least another week; but, finally, after a good deal of discussion, all preliminary obstacles were swept away and the vote was taken on Mr. Dolph's motion to recommit the bill to the Senate committee on finance. Friends and enemies of the measure were willing to make that vote a test of their relative strength; and the decision was in favor of the friends of silver. In all the other votes that came after, victory was still on the same side, and finally the bill was passed by a majority vote. It reads as follows:

That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States, to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of February 28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. The act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes" is hereby repealed: Provided that the secretary of the treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the treasury purchased with silver or coin certificates.

The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cameron, Cockrell, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hill, Jones (Nev.), Kenna, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Peffer, Ransom, Sanders, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Wolcott—29.

Nays—Allison, Brice, Carey, Carlisle, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, McPherson, Manderson, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, White—25.

While the vote was being read out by the clerk, Mr. Stewart, his countenance beaming with delight, sat in one of the front seats keeping tally on his fingers. When the result was announced, there was a manifestation of triumph on the floor and in the galleries which the presiding officer had some trouble in repressing.

It is not likely that the bill will come before the House at the present session. Owing to the fact that the appropriation bills are yet to pass the latter body, it will have its hands full until the time for adjournment.

REED POURS HOT SHOT.

Into the Ranks of the Dismayed Bourbons in Congress—One of the Most Scathing of Rebukes.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Tom Reed had his war paint on yesterday. He got after the Democratic majority in a manner that made them take to the woods like poltroons and cowards. He hurled the truth at them so finely that like the thunderbolts of Jove they crushed all attempts of the opposition.

The majority was routed horse, foot and dragoons, and disgracefully and humiliatingly driven from the field. The debate arose on the consideration of the general appropriation bill. After Henderson had taken a fall out of the Democrats Tom Reed got recognition. Said he in part.

"Your party came here prating of economy, and your leaders labeled themselves with the word 'economy.' The result now appears that there is nothing left of your shop but the sign. It will not do to plead the baby act by saying that the Republican Senate increased the original appropriations. The Senate is a co-ordinate branch of Congress, was a co-ordinate branch during the Fifty-first Congress, and always will be a co-ordinate branch, unless some of us who cannot get there shall succeed in abolishing it. The Democratic party to-day stands before its own history as before a looking-glass. Gentlemen, how do you like your picture? Your hollow mockeries of 1890 are written on your faces. You are compelled to acknowledge that this country is growing, that its expenses are growing, and that appropriations must necessarily be increased from year to year.

"The people of this country do not object to liberal appropriations for carrying on their government. They are proud of this republic. They do object to useless or injudicious appropriations and wasteful expenditures of public money. They are not in sympathy with false pretence and want of common sense in the management of affairs. They know that you have cut $12,000,000 off of the pension appropriations to make a showing of economy, and they know that you gentlemen know that you will have to make that appropriation during the next session; and they know that you have cut this sum off of the regular bill in order to fool them during the pending Presidential campaign.

"But, you can not fool the American people. They see you and read you through and through. They have compelled you to make appropriations in excess of the Fifty-first Congress, compelled you to do approximately right, and they have restrained you from doing your proposed wrong of appropriating millions to pay Southern war claims. The people have done this, and it reminds me of the scripture which declares that the wrath of men shall praise God, and the remainder of wrath shall be restrained. It seems providential that your hypocrisy should be exposed, and that out of your own mouths you should be condemned."

Mr. Dockery here interpolated the remark that the Republican minority has dominated this House. Again Mr. Reed said: "Don't plead the baby act. You are nearly three to one. You have absolute control of this House, and the Republican minority has only been able to prevent you from wrong doing. We could not dominate the House, and you know it. The people know that also. The only correct course for you Democrats to pursue now is to acknowledge your faults before heaven, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance. Go to the people frankly, and tell them that you are scribes, Pharisees and hypocrites; that you have left undone the things which you ought to have done, and done the things which you ought not to have done, and that there is no health in you."

The entire scene from commencement to close was dramatic and exciting. The ex-speaker lectured the small fry of the majority like an aroused New England pedagogue. They twisted, squirmed and whined as the lash was descending.

The First One.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The House has agreed to the conference report on the agricultural bill. This is the first general appropriation bill that has finally passed.

"I Hate to Ask My Doctor."

Oh, Woman! False modesty and procrastination are responsible for much of your suffering. We can excuse the delicacy of the young, but there is no excuse for a *woman* who neglects the freely offered assistance of a *woman*. *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* is the product of a life's practice of a woman among women, and an unfailing cure for woman's ills. It removes at once those pains, aches, and weaknesses, brightens the spirits, and invigorates the entire system. An unexcelled remedy for Kidney Troubles.

All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

[TRADE MARK]
DR. A. OWEN.

THE Owen Electric Belt
HAS NO EQUAL.
IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME AND IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AND ENDORSED BY THOSE WHO HAVE USED THEM.
NO OTHER ELECTRIC BELT IS SO GOOD.

ONE YEAR IN BED.
Nervous Prostration, etc., cured by the Owen Electric Belt.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27, 1892.
Dr. A. Owen, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: I want to say a few words about what the Owen Electric Belt has done for me. I think I have had my Belt for nearly two years but have not worn it more than six months in all. It is a No. 4. When my husband sent for it I had been in bed over a year with nervous prostration from overwork and change of life. When I was able to be up I could not walk as my back and legs seemed to have no life in them, but after I got my Belt I was soon able to do my shopping. I do all my house work now, and when I do too much and feel tired, I put my Belt on and then I feel better. I never take any medicine now, but before I got the Belt I had to take something all the time. I would not like to be without my Belt, and I would advise all broken down women to get one. I cannot say all that I should like, but you can use this for the benefit of others.
Yours respectfully, MRS. E. BOOTH.

Rheumatism, Catarrh and Nervous Troubles.

WATSONTOWN, Pa., April 26, 1892.
Dr. A. Owen,

Dear Sir: I am getting along first rate. I thought I would write you that I feel better than I have felt for ten years. The Owen Electric Belt is all that you recommend it to be. My nervous troubles have all left me, and I feel strong and active. I am going to work May 1, and I now think I can do a good summer's work. The catarrh bothers me a little yet, but the Belt helps me more than anything I ever used. My brother is now all right, and his Belt has permanently cured him of a bad case of rheumatism. I am well satisfied with my Belt for what it has done for me, and it will do more for me if I continue to wear it, which I shall do.
Yours respectfully,
JOHN H. REEDER.

Palpitation of the Heart and Nervousness Cured.

WINDSOR, Bertie Co., N. C., April 4, 1892.
The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co.

Gentlemen: The Belt I purchased of you is the greatest thing I ever saw for nervousness and palpitation of the heart. I have been troubled for twelve years, was getting worse all the time. The doctors could do me no good, and I was finally taken down to my bed two years. I got so weak I could not set in a chair. All who saw me said I could never get well again. I commenced wearing the Owen Electric Belt and I soon got up. The day after I put the Belt on I rode eleven miles and felt good and well, though I was weak the next two days. I went to church and my old friends came up to speak to me, they said: "Is this Mrs. Johnson," I told them "I guess so," then they would say, "well I heard you never would be up again." I told them I thought so myself. Then they would say "what cured you?" I told them Dr. Owen's Electric Belt. I tell everybody Dr. Owen's Electric Belt is the greatest thing I ever saw. I recommend it to all. I purchased one of your body Belts eleven months ago. I had a little trouble at first but I soon got it all right, and soon got up, and I have been up ever since going around and attending to my business.
Yours very truly,
MRS. MARTHA A. JOHNSON.

Persons making inquiries from writers of testimonials are requested to enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope to insure a prompt reply.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Containing full information regarding the cure of Acute, Chronic and Nervous Diseases, sworn testimonials and portraits of people who have been cured, list of diseases, etc., in English, Swedish, German and Norwegian, will be mailed to any address upon receipt of six cents postage.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE COMPANY,
Main Office and Only Factory,
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT BUILDING,
201 to 211 State St., CHICAGO, ILL.
The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World. New York Office, 826 Broadway.
When writing mention this paper.

C-i-a-o W-r-d's F--r.

Each dash in the above three words indicates the absence of a letter, and when properly spelled out in full the three words form the title of the greatest exhibition event the world has ever dreamed of. We will pay the following rewards for correct answers received before August 30, 1892:

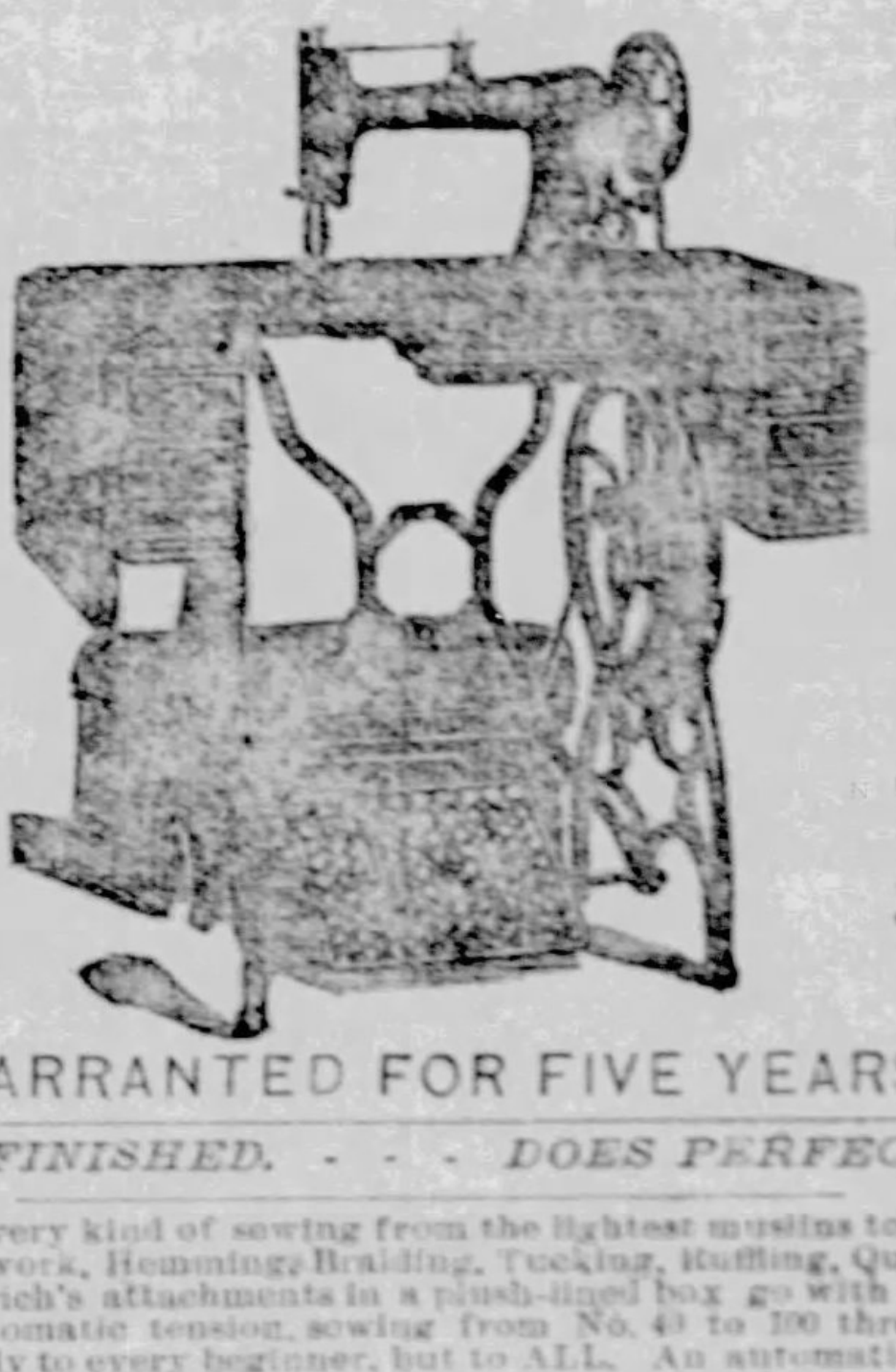
For the first correct answer	$100	For the last correct answer	$100
For the second correct answer	75	For the second to last correct answer	75
For the third correct answer	50	For the third to last correct answer	50
For the fourth correct answer	25	For the fourth to last correct answer	25
For the next ten correct answers, each	10	For the next ten from last, each	10
For the next 20 correct answers, each	5	For the next 20 from last, each	5

The only condition is that 30c. be remitted with your answer for six months' subscription to any one of our four great publications—The American Fireside, The American Homestead, The American Household Journal, or The American Cottage Home. State which paper you desire, and write your full name and postoffice address plainly. Everybody knows that we pay all prizes promptly. We were the first to offer valuable rewards for the solution of entertaining household puzzles, and our success has been phenomenal. We have paid out more than $30,000 for prizes during the past year. Nearly everybody wins one sooner or later.

Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.

THE NEW BLADE
SEWING MACHINE!
IMPROVED. HIGH ARM. PERFECTED.
Every Machine Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction or Money Refunded.

THIS MACHINE
—AND—
Weekly Blade
ONE YEAR
Only $18.



THIS MACHINE
—AND—
Weekly Blade
ONE YEAR
Only $18.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS!
HIGHLY FINISHED. - - - DOES PERFECT WORK.

It is adapted for every kind of sewing from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloth and a wide range of work, Hemming, Braiding, Tucking, Ruffling, Quilting, Gathering &c.

A full set of Goodrich's attachments in a plush-lined box go with every machine. The simplicity of the automatic tension, sewing from No. 40 to 100 thread without altering recommends it not only to every beginner, but to ALL. An automatic bobbin winder, runs independent of the machine, winds a bobbin as regular and as hard as any spool of thread, thus making it carry so much more thread than the ordinary wound bobbin.

A touch upon a lever lengthens or shortens the stitch at will while the machine is sewing.

The woodwork of this machine is either black walnut or antique oak. Subscribers may name their choice.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the BLADE Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entire new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, AND WORTH DOUBLE. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments. Also a five year warranty. If it does not prove perfect or as represented, ship it back and we will refund your money.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

As stated above, on receipt of $18.00, we will send to any address the WEEKLY BLADE one year, and ship by freight one of these elegant sewing machines. But now comes a very

REMARKABLE OFFER.

We will present one of these sewing machines FREE to any person who will send us $30.00 for 30 yearly subscribers to the WEEKLY BLADE. We will not require the whole club at one time either. You may send us five subscribers at a time at one dollar each, and when you have seen six such clubs the machine is yours and will be shipped. Simply number your list from one to thirty as fast as you send the names, and say in your letter that it is an instalment of names for the sewing machine premium. We shall expect the list to be completed within sixty days of the time you send the first list. Any member of an intelligent family can raise a club of thirty for the WEEKLY BLADE inside of two weeks. On these terms a charitable organization can easily place a sewing machine into the hands of some worthy and deserving poor family to be found in every community.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE.
Toledo, Ohio.

THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

Its Appropriations Exceed Those of the Last Congress by $22,000,000—Hollow Claims of Reform.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The comparison of appropriations of this session of Congress with those of the first session of the last Congress, made in the House by Mr. Holman, and which called forth a statement in rebuttal for the Republicans from Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, shows that the total appropriations, regular and permanent, for the present session, are $485,887,777, while those of the first session of the last Congress were $541,230,672. Deducting from these amounts the regular and deficiency pension appropriations, the appropriations for the first session of the last Congress exceeded the appropriations for this session by $33,294,910. The statement shows that the Fifty-first Congress, at its first session, appropriated $31,541,654 for the navy, while this Congress has so far appropriated $23,476,773. The deficiencies appropriated for by this Congress amount to $14,441,121, as compared with $38,699,746 appropriated for by the first session of the last Congress. Mr. Holman estimates that the amount of revenues for the next fiscal year will be $455,336,350.

Mr. Henderson, in his statement, shows that the regular and permanent annual appropriations provided for by the House in the first session of the Fifty-first Congress aggregated only $443,322,877, while in the present session of the House there has been appropriated $485,887,777, making the appropriations of the House for this session exceed those of the House for the first session of the Fifty-first Congress by $42,439,111. He makes a separate statement concerning pensions, which shows that the House in its present session has appropriated for this purpose $142,499,398, as against $164,530,383 appropriated in the first session of the last Congress, making the total appropriations for this session to exceed those of the corresponding session of the last Congress by $22,050,990.

New Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Mr. Perkins by request has introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls the names of all Union soldiers who served not less than ninety days in the war of the rebellion and to grant them pensions at the rate of one cent per month for each day of service. To pay these pensions the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue not exceeding $150,000,000 of full legal tender greenbacks annually.

52D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senate—Mr. Hale's resolution regarding the tariff was discussed at length.

House—Several pension bills were passed.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senate—Bills passed: Making appropriations for diplomatic, legislative, pension and postal purposes. The nomination of Hon. John W. Foster as secretary of State was confirmed.

House—The House insisted on its amendments to certain appropriation bills, and conferences were ordered.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Senate—Resolution adopted: Continuing appropriations for fifteen days. Various conference reports were agreed to.

House—Resolution adopted: To continue appropriations for fifteen days.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—SENATE—Bills passed: Providing for the free coinage of silver.

House—Bills passed: To enforce the provisions of the eight-hour law.

President Harrison will push the claims against the Chilean government for indemnity over the Baltimore outrage.

AN INSULT TO OLD GLORY.

The National Flag Torn to Pieces by a Canadian Mob.

TORONTO, Ont., July 2.—A special dispatch from Wiarton, Ont., says: On the morning of Dominion Day the citizens of Wiarton were surprised to see the Stars and Stripes hoisted high over the Union Jack on the premises of Rev. C. A. Yeomans, Presbyterian minister located here. It was by far the largest flag floating in town, while the British flag was the size of an ordinary handkerchief.

The citizens became excited and called the authorities' attention to the matter. Councillor Parker met Mr. Yeomans and asked him to have the flag lowered, or to at least place the two flags on equal terms. Mr. Yeomans refused to do so, and defied any one to interfere with the flag. About thirty or forty of the leading citizens then marched to his house and a constable lowered the flag and it was torn up by the excited citizens. A band present played "God save the Queen," "Hearts of Oak," and "Red, White and Blue." The crowd then dispersed, after giving three cheers for the queen.

WEAVER AND FIELDS.

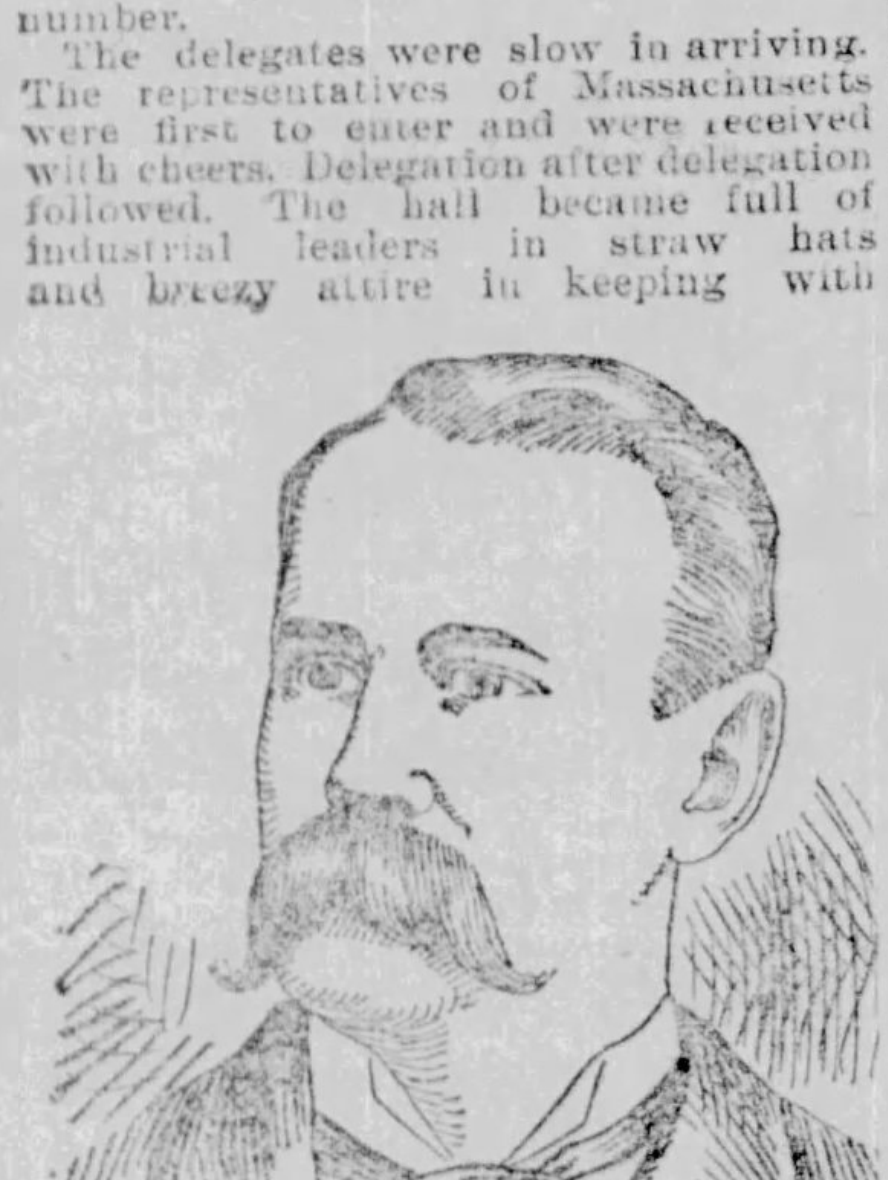
THE PEOPLE'S PARTY TICKET.

Proceedings of the Omaha Convention—A Platform of Fads and Lies—The Ticket a Disappointment.

OMAHA, Neb., July 2.—The national convention of the People's party convened in this city at 10 o'clock. Long before the hour of gathering the vast convention hall was crowded with visitors. The scene presented characteristics of a great national convention.

The extensive preparations made by the Democrats at Chicago and by the Republicans at Minneapolis are noted by their absence at the Coliseum at Omaha. Nevertheless the building presented a gay and inviting appearance, as the delegates began to assemble and as the hour for the meeting approached an exhibition of enthusiasm was added to this sprightliness which could not be exceeded if the hall would contain 100,000 instead of one-tenth that number.

The delegates were slow in arriving. The representatives of Massachusetts were first to enter and were received with cheers. Delegation after delegation followed. The hall became full of industrial leaders in straw hats and breezy attire in keeping with the day. The most conspicuous banner displayed was one by the Connecticut delegation. On it was the inscription "Connecticut delegation, Congress, not the People, be damned." "Shylock twins Grover and Ben."



CHAIRMAN TAUBENECK.

There was a slight lull as Chairman Taubeneck, of the national committee, announced that the first national convention of the People's party was now convened in regular session. There was a burst of applause. Prayer was offered by Rev. Benjamin Diffenbacher, who is a well-known Alliance man.

"The next thing in order," said Chairman Taubeneck, "will be an address of welcome by Hon. George P. Bemis, mayor of the city of Omaha."

Hon. Ben Terrill, of Texas, on behalf of the convention, responded to the address of welcome of Mayor Bemis, but before he could be heard Mr. Washburn, of Mississippi, proposed three cheer for the mayor of Omaha, and they were given with good will.

Chairman Taubeneck announced the list of temporary officers selected by the national committee and those officers were selected by acclamation:

C. H. Ellington, of Georgia, was introduced as temporary chairman.

The chairman's reference to the deceased president of the great farmers' organization were received with cheers, and when the picture of President Polk was handed to him by Chairman Wilson, of the North Carolina delegation, and hoisted into view, the vast convention with one accord arose, and the scene was one of befitting reverence to the memory of a great leader.

At the conclusion of this pleasant little incident the roll of states was called to report their members of the committee on credentials, and at 12:50 the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

OMAHA, Neb., July 5.—General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President, General James G. Field, of Va., for vice president. That is the ticket that was nominated at Omaha early this morning. One was general in the Union army, the other lost a leg in the interest of secession. The convention was tedious and not marked by any particular degree of enthusiasm.

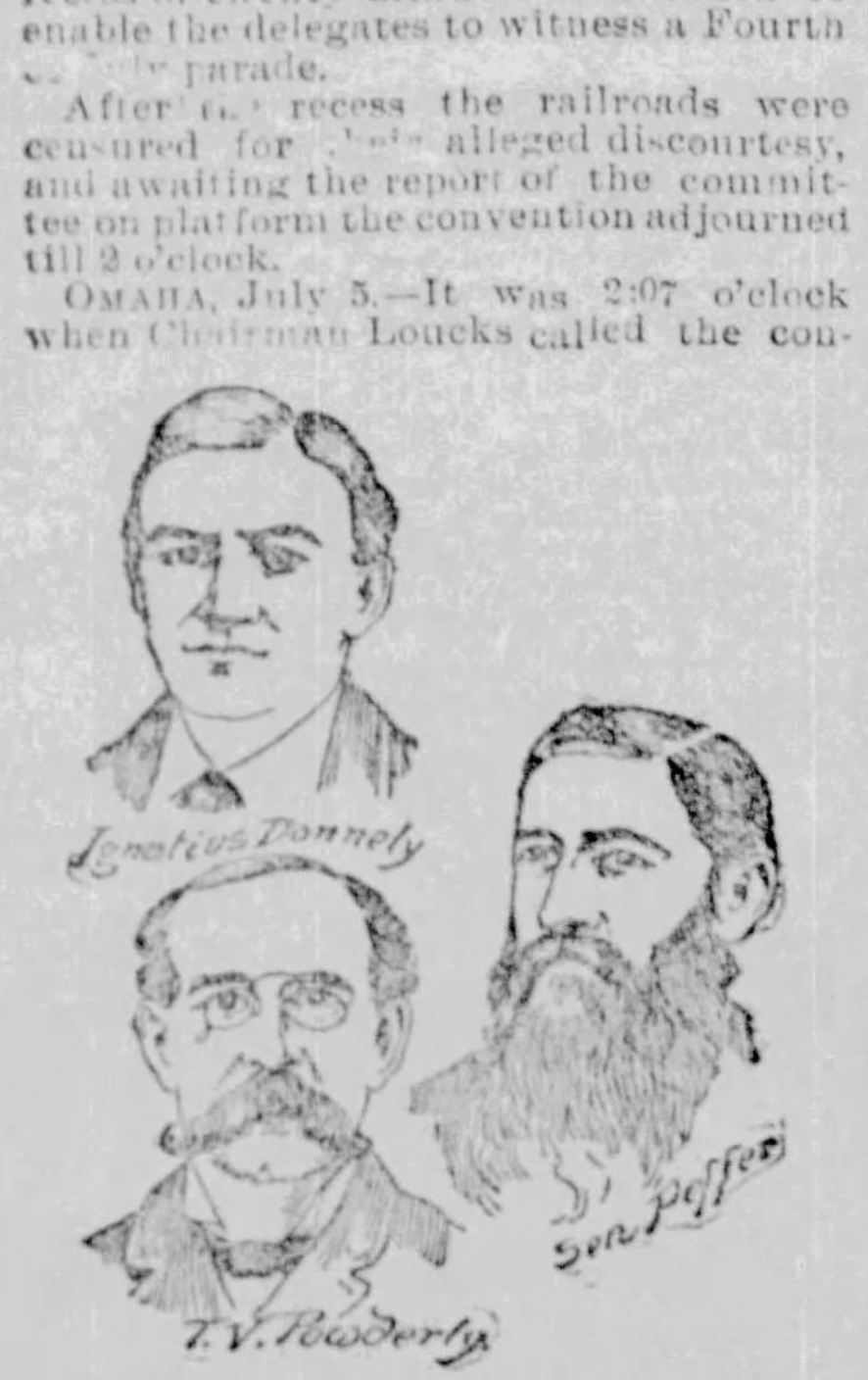
When the People's party convention met yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, but few delegates were present, but the chairman called the convention to order promptly. When the chairman of the credentials committee finally arrived, he reported that the committee had found no contests. The report was received and it was decided that the persons whose names were on the rolls should be declared entitled to seats.

The committee on permanent organization reported the name of H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, for permanent chairman. J. W. Hayes, New Jersey, was selected for temporary secretary. For assistant secretaries, S. S. King, of Kansas; George Wilson, Michigan; G. W. Denmark, South Carolina; D. R. Monroe, Idaho.

The committee on rules reported, and after one or two paragraphs were stricken out, the report was adopted. A recess of twenty minutes was taken to enable the delegates to witness a Fourth of July parade.

After the recess the railroads were censured for their alleged discourtesy, and awaiting the report of the committee on platform the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

OMAHA, July 5.—It was 2:07 o'clock when Chairman Loucks called the convention to order, but it was after 3 p. m. before all the delegates and visitors had secured seats and the raps of the chairman had resulted in calling business.



The committee on Resolutions was still wrestling. Finally, after much discussion, the preamble of the platform was presented. After a few minutes' wait, Branch, of Georgia, submitted the platform.

Its adoption was instantly moved, and though a Missouri delegate was striving for recognition, it was passed by unanimous consent, the whole convention rising in advance of the chair and adopting the platform almost before he could put the question. At once the convention broke over all restraint and went wild. Audience and delegates arose to their feet and joined in an ovation that lasted between 20 and 25 minutes. It began by the convention rising in their chairs, cheering, swinging coats, waving hats and fans and throwing things in the air. All the delegates were on their feet, and the stage was crowded with members of the committee on Resolutions. Several delegates seized Branch, of Georgia, chairman, and trotted him up and down the main aisle on their shoulders.

PLATFORM OF CRANKISMS.

The Resolutions of Extreme Length and Supplemental.

Assembled upon the one hundredth and sixteenth anniversary of the declaration of independence, the People's party of America, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of this country the following preamble and platform:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion is silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these in turn, despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

The power to create money is appropriated to rich bondholders; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all the forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and it is rapidly progressing throughout the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible disasters or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing declarations to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a battle over the capitalists, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the expressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution, to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessing for ourselves and our posterity.

We declare that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact as we are in name, one united brotherhood of free men.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world; our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed here. The existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make the exchange; the results are falling of prices, the formation of combines and rings, the impoverishment of the producing classes. We pledge ourselves that if given powers, we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation, in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service), and rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land. While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual preferences but the very existence of society depends; and we ask all men to help us determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied, and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country.

We declare, therefore,

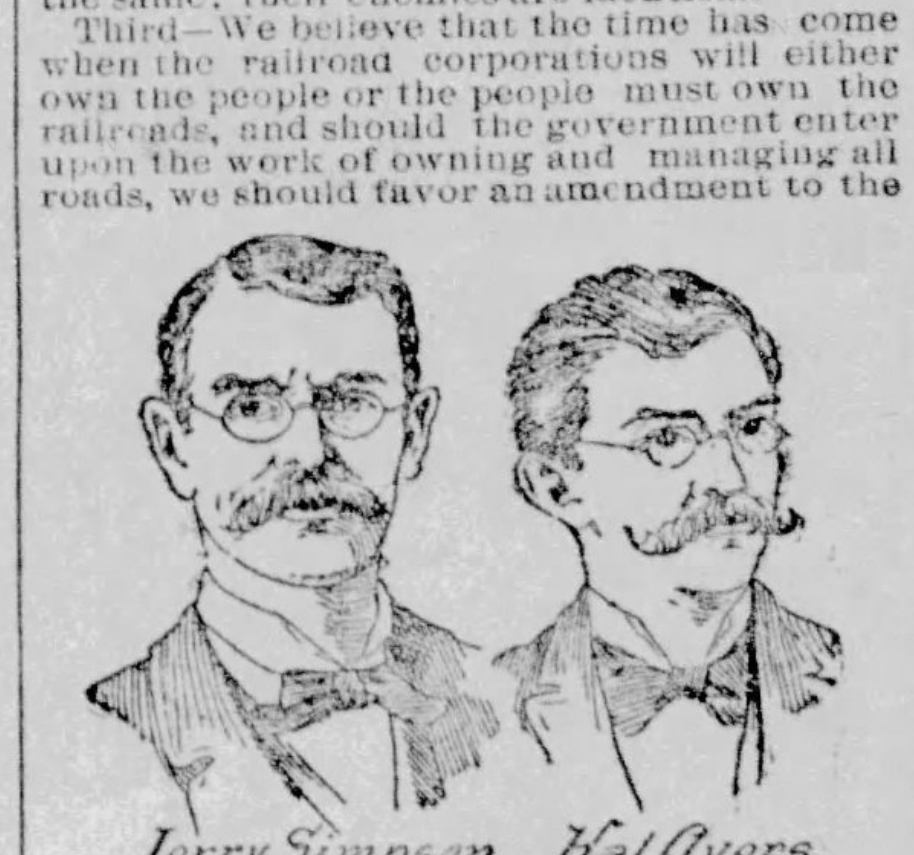
First—That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery.

"If any will not work neither shall he eat."

The interests of rural and civic labor are the same: their enemies are identical.

Third—We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing all roads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes.



We demand a national currency, safe, sure and flexible, issued by the national government only as full legal tender for all legal debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan, to the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

(A) We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1.

(B) We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

(C) We demand a graduated income tax.

(D) We believe that money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically administered.

(E) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

(A) Telegraph, telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculation by speculative persons, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

NAMING THE CANDIDATES.

Weaver Had a Walkover on the Presidential Nomination.

OMAHA, July 5.—The first actual business of the evening session was the reading by Chairman Branch, of the Resolutions committee, of the following supplement to the platform:

WHEREAS, Other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the People's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention.

1.—*Resolved*, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention, through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

2.—*Resolved*, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

3.—*Resolved*, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

4.—*Resolved*, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners; and we denounce the present ineffective law against contract labor and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

5.—*Resolved*, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten their hours of labor, and a rigid enforcement of the eight-hour law on government work, and that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

6.—*Resolved*, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries as a menace to our liberty, and we demand its abrogation.

7.—*Resolved*, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

8.—*Resolved*, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of President and Vice President to one term, and providing for the election of the United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

9.—*Resolved*, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

The immigration plank and anti-Pinkerton planks were loudly cheered. When the first paragraph, that relating to the force bill and the Australian ballot system, was read, a delegate moved to lay it on the table. They already had the St. Louis platform, he said. His motion got a second but was most decisively lost on a vote, nearly the whole convention voting no.

Collapse of the Gresham Boom.

The discussion of the Gresham movement received its *coup de grace* by the following dispatch from Judge Gresham:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—J. B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Ben Terrell, John W. Hayes: I have just returned and find your dispatch of the 1st. I must stand by my dispatch to Mr. Orr of the 2d. Accept my grateful acknowledgements. W. Q. GRESHAM.

Immediately on receipt of this telegram the Gresham boomers accepted the inevitable and all expressed the belief that Weaver's nomination was assured.

A resolution declaring against the practice of public officers naming Senators, Congressmen, members of legislatures, state and national, at conventions, was then reported from the Resolutions committee. It declares that no person holding any office or position of profit, trust or emolument and of the federal or any state or municipal government, shall be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of the People's party. The resolution went through with a whoop and without discussion.

Roll Call of States.

Then came the roll call of the states for the presentation of candidates for the Presidency. The first state (Alabama) was scarcely shouted by the secretary when J. S. Manning arose and promptly placed in nomination Gen. Jas. B. Weaver, of Iowa, amid prolonged cheers.

The place of Colorado was yielded to Senator C. S. Norton, of Illinois, who said the man he should name had already won hi spurs in the brainiest and shrewdest assembly in the United States. The man he should name stood there as a giant. One part of his strength consisted in the fact that he is a member of no faction. His candidate's brain was not measured by the girth of his waist. [Laughter.] He was a man so great that no big white hat of an ancestor could hide him from the public gaze. His candidate was a broad and liberal-minded man. It was not impossible, or improbable, that the new party might place the man he would name in the White House—that grand, magnificent man, James H. Kyle, of South Dakota. [Much cheering.]

JAMES B. WEAVER.

A Connecticut delegate said he would present one who came from the state which gave us a Washington and a Jefferson—Gen. James Field, of Virginia. [Applause.]

Stephen H. Bashor, of Illinois, pastor of the Progressive church, said that the People's party was founded on principles, not men, and it demanded as leader its biggest, brainiest and squarest man in the party fold. That man was Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska. [Cheers.]

The principal speech for Gen. Weaver was made by Morris L. Wheat, of Iowa, Weaver's own state. Mr. Wheat referred to Gen. Weaver as one who "stands four-square to all the winds that blow, the intrepid advocate of the common people, the splendid captain of the 'Old Guard.'"

Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, seconded Weaver's nomination.

Major Henry Webb, of Massachusetts, candidate for governor of his state on the People's party ticket, seconded the nomination of Senator Kyle.

It was nearly 12 o'clock and the speeches were getting wearisome to the hot-headed delegates, and besides, for sentimental reasons, it was desired to make the nomination before the Fourth had expired.

Delegate Brown, of Massachusetts, nominated Mr. Mann Page, of Virginia, and Delegate Fish, of Minnesota, nominated Ignatius Donnelly. Joe Waldorn, of Oregon, seconded the nomination of Weaver.

Indiana Seconds Weaver.

At this juncture Indiana, which had asked to be passed on the first call, made a request to be heard by the chairman of her delegation. He stated that Indiana had listened to all that had been said by her sister states in order to ascertain the choice of all the great states of the Union. This choice had seemed to be for Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, and the solid vote of the Hoosier state would be cast for the Iowa candidate. [Prolonged applause.]

The ballot gave Weaver 995, Kyle 265, Norton 1, Page 1, and Stanford 1.

Norton, of Illinois, moved to make the nomination unanimous, and Schilling, of Wisconsin, Washburn, of Massachusetts, and the delegates from South Dakota, Montana and Massachusetts seconded the nomination. It was carried with a hurrah and loud cheering, ending with a call for Weaver.

The general was not present, and a committee was appointed to escort him to the hall. It was now after 1 o'clock.

Gen. J. G. Fields, of Virginia, was nominated on the first ballot for Vice President.

GEN. WEAVER'S CAREER.

Was Born in Ohio and Has Frequently Been a Candidate.

Gen. James B. Weaver, candidate of the People's party for President, was born in Dayton, O., in 1833, and graduated at the law school of Ohio University at Cincinnati in 1854. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa infantry, was elected a lieutenant, rose to be a major, and after the field officers had fallen at Corinth was commissioned colonel. He was brevetted a brigadier general in 1865. After the war he settled down to the practice of law, but soon became editor of the Iowa *Tribune*, published at Des Moines, and was elected to Congress in 1878. In June, 1880, he was nominated for the Presidency by the Greenback-Labor party, and received 307,740 votes in the following November. He was returned to Congress in 1884, and re-elected in 1886, by a fusion of Democratic and Greenback-Labor votes.

WEAVER'S RUNNING MATE.

Gen. Field Was a General in the Confederate Army.

Gen. James G. Field, the candidate for the vice Presidency, is a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1826. He is a lawyer by profession, and fought under the stars and bars from '61 to '65, losing a leg at Slaughter's Moutain. Since the war he has been attorney general of the state. He is a Baptist and a liberal promoter of all the enterprises of that denomination.

THE REPUBLICANS OF KANSAS.

Smith Nominated for Governor on the Fifth Ballot.

TOPEKA, July 1.—When the Republican state convention adjourned last night, it was thought by many that Smith would be beaten, but that view of the contest was a mistake.

When the convention met to-day, it proceeded to business at once, and Smith was nominated on the fifth ballot. The vote was: Smith, 375; Merrill, 279; Murdock, 57; Wright, 5; Barber, 10. The platform endorsed the national platform and dealt largely with state affairs.

M. Wilson, son-in-law of the late President Grevy, of France, has been arraigned before the tribunal at Loiches charged with corruption in the recent elections.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

A LINER WRECKED.

The Passengers Were Gotten off Safely—A Dense Fog the Cause of the Disaster—Full Particulars.

LONDON, July 2.—The Inman Line steamer City of Chicago, Capt. Redford, which left New York June 22 for Liverpool, is ashore on the Irish coast. The steamer went ashore in a dense fog about half a mile inside the West Head of Kinsale. The steamer ran her stem into the cliff within half an hour of high water. The sea was smooth, and the wind was moderate from the southwest and light.

The passengers and mails from the stranded steamer were landed by means of the life boats. The fore compartment of the steamer was full of water, evidently the result of her bottom coming in contact with the jagged rocks. The weather was so thick that the tugs have not yet succeeded in clearing the harbor, and experience considerable difficulty in reaching the disabled liner. The City of Chicago is an iron steamship of 3,383 tons. She was built at Glasgow in 1883.

The passengers of the City of Chicago entered the boats in an orderly manner without any exitement and were conveyed ashore, and thence to Queenstown, to be sent by rail and steamers to the various destinations. The transfer of the 400 passengers and 200 bags of mail was accomplished without mishap and no effort was spared to make the passengers as comfortable as possible.

At the time of the accident the passengers, both cabin and steerage, were nearly all up, and many of them on deck expecting when the fog should clear to enjoy a view of the Irish coast. When the rasping sound was heard and the ship quivered for an instant, like a thing of life, suddenly deprived of motion, there was hardly any one but understood what had happened, but all had confidence in the officers, and while some of the women turned pale and jollity and laughter gave way to sober anxiety, there was no panic, no rush for the boats or even life preservers. Capt. Bedford acted promptly but calmly, and took time to give word to the passengers that they were in no danger whatever. His coolness reassured the doubting, and the passengers watched curiously but quietly the further proceedings.

The rockets sent up by the City of Chicago conveyed the intelligence to the people living in the vicinity that a wreck had occurred, and in a short time about 100 peasants gathered upon the high cliff looking down upon the scene of the wreck. The members of the coast guard arrived shortly after and they procured rope ladders, which they lowered down the face of the cliff. The ladies below then ascended in safety. The men were hauled up with ropes by the peasants and the coast guards. No accident happened, except to a 6-year-old boy, who fell 40 feet from a rock. Most fortunately for him he was seen to slip by the sailors of the City of Chicago standing below, and they rushed and caught him before he reached the ground. The boy was quite badly shaken up, but no bones were broken and no ill results are expected to fellow his fall.

When all hands had reached the top of the cliff they were supplied with heavy coats loaned by the peasants and others to protect them from the damp, penetrating fog. Carts and jaunting cars were then sent for, and on them a majority of the passengers travelled to the town of Kinsale, a distance of twelve miles from the scene of the wreck. As soon as the news of the accident reached Queenstown, tenders were dispatched to the stranded steamer to take off the mails and the passengers' baggage. They would also have taken off the passengers had they arrived in time, but the fog was so thick that they had to feel their way down the coast, and when they got to the City of Chicago the passengers had already gone ashore. The derricks were rigged when the tenders arrived, and the passengers' baggage was hauled up from the hold and placed on them. The mail sacks, of which there were quite a number on board, were also transferred to the tenders.

It has been learned that after the City of Chicago left New York everything went well until Fastnet light four miles west of Cape Clear was made. Then a fog set in. This afterward lifted for a time but quickly settled again. Nothing happened until the vessel struck. After she struck she rebounded slightly and then remained fast with her bow fixed in a rocky cove. The engines were at once reversed at full speed but it was found impossible to get her off.

ENORMOUS CONSOLIDATION.

The Iron Works About Pittsburg Combine Under a New Name.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 1.—On and after to-day, the extensive operations in iron and steel, formerly conducted under the firm names of Carnegie Bros. & Co., limited; Carnegie, Phipps & Co., limited; Allegheny Bessemer Steel Co., and the Keystone Bridge Co., the Edgar Thomson furnaces, the Edgar Thomson Steel works, Duquesne Steel works, Homestead Steel works, Lucy furnaces, Keystone Bridge works, Upper Union mills, Lower Union mills, Beaver Falls mills, Scioto Ore mines, Larimer Coke works, and Youghiougheny Coke works will be carried on by the Carnegie Steel company, limited.

The general offices of the new firm will be in this city, while the branch offices are situated in all of the principal cities of the United States. None of the details of the transaction will be made public by the firm at present, and they will wait until the troubles at their works are settled before filing the papers of record.

The capital will be $25,000,000. The company will have in its employ upwards of 40,000 men.

THE IOWA STATE CONVENTION.

Republicans Nominate a Complete Ticket.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 30.—The Republican state convention completed its labors early last evening after a warm fight over the prohibition question, caused by the presentation of a minority report declaring that the present prohibitory law is not effectual throughout the entire state, and favoring authorizing counties to license the liquor traffic. After considerable debate, the minority report was voted down.

W. M. McFarland was renominated for secretary of State by acclamation. C. G. McCarthy, of Story; J. W. Vangilder, of Monroe; N. W. Johnson, of Keokuk county, were placed in nomination for the position of auditor. The nomination of McCarthy was made unanimous. For treasurer of state, Beesan, of Marshall county, was nominated by acclamation, and Attorney General Stone was renominated with similar unanimity. For railroad commissioners, Spencer Smith, of Pottawatt; Arhie and Geo. W. Perkins, of Tremont, were put in nomination. Perkins was nominated, receiving two-thirds of the votes on the first ballot.

Crisp Will Have Trouble.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 1.—It is asserted here that Speaker Crisp, of the House of Representatives at Washington, will have a hard time securing a re-nomination. Owing to his Hill leanings, it is alleged, friends of Cleveland are seeking to defeat him at home so that Mr. Cleveland, if elected, will be able to indicate as his choice a man in sympathy with him for the speakership. Crisp's reelection to Congress would make it difficult to set him aside in the speakership contest, and for that reason the solution of the problem indicated is sought.

Whitney Will Not Accept.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The *Times* says: Wm. C. Whitney will not accept the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee. "A great many persons have been kind enough to mention my name in connection with the position," Mr. Whitney said yesterday, "but I'll not take it under any circumstances."

150,000 IDLE.

They Will Rest Until the New Scale is Signed—Four Hundred Mills Idle in the Iron Region.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 1.—When the clocks tolled twelve strokes last night, and the first day of July made its appearance, nearly 150,000 workmen, who had toiled almost incessantly the past year, were out of employment. The scales in force during the past year expired at midnight, and in all mills, the proprietors of whom have not signed the scale for the ensuing year, work ceased entirely at that time.

Another class of workmen accepted their release with comparative pleasure. These were employes of the various glass factories throughout the United States. On the last day of June of each year the glass factories all shut down according to custom, for from four to eight weeks, to make repairs, lay in stock, etc. The men employed in these places look forward to this annual shut-down with great pleasure. The glass house workers are only idle temporarily, and resume their old positions at the next fire.

It has also been the custom for several years past for the iron and steel masters to adopt a similar policy to the glass manufacturers, and heretofore they have closed their mills for two weeks, beginning with the first Monday in July. That such a custom must prevail was embodied in a rule of the Amalgamated association, which has been abrogated, and all manufacturers can run their mills continuously, providing the scale has been signed by them.

The number of iron and steel mills that closed down last night is estimated at upwards of 400. There are 460 rolling mills in the United States, 425 of which have trains of rolls connected with their establishments. Twenty-five or fifty of these have been idle for some time past. Of the 400 in operation last night, nearly 300 are situated west of the Allegheny mountains. Quite a number of these have signed the scale, leaving about 250 mills which are at present lying idle. These employ upwards of 100,000 men. The number of glass factories which are not in operation to-day is placed at 200, and the men are estimated at nearly 50,000.

KANSAS' ENORMOUS WHEAT CROP.

No Help for Harvesting Can be Obtained.

TOPEKA, Kans., July 1.—Kansas farmers are having great trouble in securing sufficient hands to harvest the enormous crop of wheat in the state, most of which is now ready for cutting. There is an alarming scarcity of farm hands, and the farmers are offering high wages to secure sufficient help. At all the stations along the Santa Fe railway the trains are daily besieged by farmers trying to secure men to work.

They offer from $2 to $3 a day with board, wages which have never been known to prevail in this state before. Last year's wheat crop was 504,505,000 bushels, and the yield this year will probably exceed that of any previous year in the history of the state. In the central and northern portions of the state at least 20,000 farm hands can find employment at wages ranging from $2 to $3 a day with board during the present harvest. The oat crop, too, promises a very large yield, and the corn crop, the acreage of which exceeds any previous year, will probably exceed any former yield, providing, of course, that no general disaster overtakes it before harvest time. Conservative estimates place the total yield in the neighborhood of 200,000,000 bushels.

NEPHEW OF A VICE-PRESIDENT

Arrested for Burglary in Canada—Will Go Free.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Thomas Litzenberg, nephew of the late Vice-President Hendricks, who was arrested and extradited from Canada for burglary, will probably go scot free. His attorney has made a motion before Judge Collins for a discharge on the ground of illegal extradition. His honor took the matter under advisement, and as the legal point raised is in the main the same which secured William Pope's discharge, the prisoner's chances of release seem good.

The crime for which Litzenberg was arrested was committed July 21, 1891, at the residence of Edward C. Huling, No. 3930 Grand Boulevard. He was released on bond, which he jumped and went to Canada. Then it was discovered that his bonds were worthless. The straw bondsmen have never been found, though indictments have been returned against them. Litzenberg was soon arrested in Canada, and, after a bitter legal fight, extradited.

HE CANNOT LAND HIS WIFE.

Peculiar Quandray a Chinaman Finds Himself In.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Owing to the Chinese exclusion law, Horn Bot, a wealthy Chinese merchant, is unable to land his wife, whom he but recently married in China. Bot says that he met the girl in Marysville, Cal., five years ago and they became betrothed. Her parents took her to China for proper education. A few months ago they were wedded. He came back with his wife and her young sister.

His own papers were all right, but the custom office records had no mention of the departure of his bride five years ago, and Judge Morrow decided that she could not enter the country. When she learned she had to return to China she burst into tears and refused to be comforted. Her husband swears he will spend a fortune appealing the case to the Supreme court.

PASSION PLAY TO BE SEEN

At Chicago During the World's Fair If Nobody Objects.

CHICAGO, June 29.—If no objection is raised the Passion Play of Oberammergau will be produced in Chicago during the World's Fair. The original Oberammergau Passion Play association has been incorporated by Messrs. Charles M. Rosenthal, Bernard Hoffman and Sigmund Zeisler, the capital stock being placed at $800,000. All the original participants in the performance have agreed to come to Chicago, and with them will be brought the original costumes and other accessories of the great religious drama.

There can be no doubt that serious objection will be made by those who believe that the reproduction with stage effects of life of Christ, even though it is regarded as a religious function by the peasants of Oberammergau, is irreligious in the extreme.

THE AMERICAN WHEEL TRUST

Its Property to be Sold by Order of Judge Gresham.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—Judge Gresham has made an order of court directing the sale of the entire property of the American Wheel Trust now in the hands of Receiver Butler.

Mr. Butler is directed to sell at private sale up to noon of July 20, and then to offer all this left at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $10,000. The terms are half cash and the balance in short payments. The plants to be sold are situated in Indianapolis, Chicago, Kalamazoo, Ottawa, Miamisburg, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Ind.; Sidney, Ohio; Cincinnati, and Cleveland.

Against the Whisky Trust.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Notwithstanding the defeat of the government at Cincinnati and New York, the United States authorities here will push the cases against the Whisky Trust officers. Judge Gresham will return to the city this week and arrangements may be made whereby he will hear the arguments on the indictments found in Boston against Gibson, Morris and Hennesey. In all probability, however, the case will go over until the fall term.

Will be Sent Back to China.

SAN DIEGO, Cala., June 30.—The fourteen Chinamen who were arrested last week for attempting to enter the country in violation of the exclusion law, have been examined by United States Commissioner Ward, who ordered their imprisonment at Folsom state prison for twenty days, after which they will be returned to China.

The Miner Law.

LANSING, Mich., July 1.—On application of Henry M. Duffield, attorney for the relators, the chief justice of the Supreme court yesterday granted a writ of error to the Supreme court of the United States in the case of the Miner election law which was recently declared constitutional by the state court.

HOW BABIES SUFFER

When their tender Skins are literally ON FIRE with Itching and Burning Eczemas and other Itching, Scaly, and Blotchy Skin and Scalp Diseases, with Loss of Hair, none but mothers realize. To know that a single application of the CUTICURA Remedies will afford immediate relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. Parents, save your children years of needless suffering from torturing and disfiguring eruptions. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
"How to Cure Skin Diseases" mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

PAINS AND WEAKNESSES
Relieved in one minute by that new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25 cents.

FOUR NEW SHIPS TO BE BUILT.

Mr. Charles H. Cramp Gives Some Idea of the Coming Greyhounds.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—There were rumors last evening that the International Navigation company would soon comply with the terms of the recent act of Congress, admitting the steamships City of New York and City of Paris to American registry, and requiring four ships of similar size and swiftness to be constructed in the United States. The ships, it was also rumored, would be built by the William Cramp & Sons ship and engine building company.

Mr. Charles H. Cramp, who was seen at the office of the company by a reporter of the *Ledger*, said: "The steamship company is prepared to order four ships, and the models of hulls and the designs of machinery are practically settled. They will be according to our most improved methods and type, and will, of course, be distinctively American in every sense. The actual work will begin upon a ward of the mail contract. This would occur early in September, according to the terms of the advertisement."

"What will be the dimensions, power, speed, etc., of the new ships?" Mr. Cramp was asked.

"The law itself regulated those matters in a great way by its provision that the amount of new American built tonnage must be equal to that admitted to American registry. As for the dimensions, the power and machinery of the proposed ships, it would be premature to discuss them at this time. Much would necessarily depend on the terms of the mail contract. The department might make stipulations as to speed which would require special features in plan and design to meet them and hence accurate information could not be furnished now. In a general way it might be said that the plans contemplate four new ships, each of about the same dimensions and power as the New York and Paris."

CHAIRMAN CAMPBELL SUMMONED.

The Chicago Hustler Leaves Suddenly for Washington.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Wm. J. Campbell left for Washington quietly but hastily yesterday, having been called there by urgent telegraphic messages. Mr. Campbell declined to be interviewed as to his intentions in reference to the chairmanship of the national committee. It is intimated, however, among his friends that he will have to decline the position for family and professional reasons. Mrs. Campbell has been quite ill recently, and Mr. Campbell desires to be near her.

The duties of chairman of the national committee would demand his presence in New York most of the time until the election is over. It is thought that if the national headquarters can be transferred to Chicago Mr. Campbell may be induced to accept. He will confer with the President immediately on his arrival at Washington and will probably make known his decision to-day.

It is Settled.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—(Special.)—Chairman Campbell has arrived in the city, and has announced that he cannot serve as chairman of the National committee.

REBATE TO THE WHOLESALERS

The Same Offer Will Be Made to the Jobbers by the Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 1.—The notice which has been issued by the Franklin Sugar Refining company of this city stating that a rebate of one-eighth of one cent per pound will be granted to the wholesale grocers, will go into effect today, although the refiners changed their quotations yesterday and allowed the rebate to the jobbers.

At present standard graduated sugar is quoted at 4 7-16 cents, making the net price, after allowing the rebate, 4 5-16 cents. The refiners still receive the other price but the wholesale grocer has a chance to make a small profit. It is understood that all the refiners belonging to the American Sugar Refining company (sugar trust) will give the same rebate to the jobbers.

MONUMENT TO JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Chicago People Considering the Question of Erecting One.

CHICAGO, June 29.—At a meeting of the West Park board yesterday a resolution was presented and adopted appointing a committee to formulate and put into operation a financial plan by which a magnificent monument in memory of James A. Garfield will be erected in Garfield Park. It will be in the shape of a bronze equestrian statue, upon a granite pedestal, and will cost $100,000.

Finance and Trade.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

MONEY.—There was some preparation last week for the disbursement of J interest and dividends, chiefly noticeable in the market for commercial paper. Call money loaned at 1½@2 per cent. Time money continued in abundant supply, with a wider demand, and a greater inclination on the part of lenders to make engagements for the later months of the year. Rates were 2 per cent for 30 days, 2½ for 60 days, 3 for 90 days to 4 months, and 3½ to 4 per cent for 5 to 6 months on good Stock Exchange collateral.

GOLD EXPORTS.—There were $4,250,000 gold sent to Europe during the week. The revival of the silver agitation in Congress, through the passage of the silver bill by the Senate, is responsible for it.

STOCKS.—There has been but little change in the tone of the market for stocks. Unfavorable crop reports from some sections, and the continued gold shipments, were the unfavorable factors for last week, but by this time their effect is fully discounted. The situation is distinctly favorable to better prices, if there is not some new and unseen influence which shall operate against this tendency.

BUSINESS.—The situation and outlook for the future can be set down as very favorable. The report of business failures for the half year shows a small number, and decidedly less in aggregate liabilities. When considered in connection with the figures of bank clearings and railroad earnings for the half year, they show that general business is developing, and though complaint is made with reference to the very small margin for profits which in almost all cases exists, yet the volume of transactions is extremely large. To be sure some important departments of business still continue depressed, especially the iron and steel trades; this latter is probably a result almost wholly of the small railroad building in progress, which has been in great part brought about by state legislation adverse to railroads—legislation which has disturbed and reduced rates until the roads are without inducement for extending their lines further, being intent only upon cutting down the cost of moving freight and so making their lower rates pay. But this is a special feature. As a rule business is good, the movement of merchandise is large, the purchasing power of the people has increased, and the assurance of good crops this summer gives promise that the country's reserve of cash will be further added to.

SILVER.—The Treasury having purchased its monthly quota of silver, the market for bullion was weak and depressed. India exchanges were also depressed, and little demand was shown in the London market for bars for export to the East. Irregularity therefore characterized the market both here and in London, although the approach of the period at which large shipment of silver are usually made to eastern countries has some influence in preventing a more marked decline. The latest quotation was 88⅛ cents for per ounce in New York, at which rate the bullion in the standard dollar is worth 68.15 cents.

THE WEEKLY STATE OF TRADE.

The Last Year Never Matched in Industrial Production.

NEW YORK, July 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: A fiscal year never matched in the whole history of the country in volume of industrial production, in magnitude of domestic exchanges, or in foreign trade, has just closed. The imports for the year have been about $833,000,000. The increase at New York in June over last year being about 18 per cent. Exports from New York gained 15.4 per cent, and the aggregate for the year has been about 1,027,000,000.

Railroad earnings have been the largest in any year thus far, and clearings in June the largest ever known in that month, exceeding last year 8 per cent., and for the whole year the largest ever known outside New York. Failures for the half year have been 5,503, against 6,074 in 1891, and liabilities $62,000,000, against $92,000,000, and on the whole about the smallest for five years. In spite of low prices, additional works are going into operation, even in the iron manufacture, and yet more in woolen and cotton. Moreover, the crops of this year promise to be very satisfactory, and the new half year begins with excellent prospects.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Wednesday, July 6, 1892.

The following shows changes in Government bonds during the past week:

	July 5.	June 29.
U. S. 4's coupons	116¾	117¾
U. S. 4's registered	116¾	116¾
U. S. 2's	100 bid	100 bid
Pac. 6's of '95	106 bid	106 bid

NEW YORK, July 5.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease	$ 2,911,775
Loans, decrease	1,333,100
Specie, decrease	5,457,200
Legal tenders, increase	1,251,800
Deposits, decrease	5,174,500
Circulation decrease	12,000

The banks now hold $12,872,050 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market in New York This Afternoon.

3 p. m.—Money on call easy, 1½@2. Bar silver 87⅜. The stock market was active but again weak in the last hour and in all the grangers and sugar further material losses were sustained. Rock Island dropped to 78 from 79¾ and sugar to 95 from 96½, while all the leading shares reached the lowest prices of the day. The close was fairly active and weak at lowest prices.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
A. C. O.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
At.	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35⅜
C. S.	*58¾	58¾	57¼	57¼
C. C. C.	66⅞	66⅞	65⅜	65⅜
C. B. Q.	100¾	101⅛	99⅛	99⅛
C. G. T.	78⅞	80	78⅞	79
D. H.	....	....	....	....
D. L. W.	155½	155⅞	155¼	155¼
Erie	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	26
H. V.	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝	34¼
J. C.	137¼	137¾	137	137
O. M.	47½	48⅛	47⅜	47⅜
L. S.	*131⅜	131⅜	130⅝	130⅝
L. N.	71⅜	71⅜	70⅝	70⅝
M. P.	58	58	57	57
N. E.	36¾	36¾	36	36¼
N. P.	20	21	19¾	19¾
N. P. pfd	55¼	55¼	54¼	54¼
N. C. O	117	117	116¾	116¾
N. W.	116½	116½	115¼	115⅝
N. Y. C.	111⅛	111⅛	110¾	110¾
N. A.	....	....	....	....
P. M.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
R. T.	....	....	6⅛	6⅛
Read	59⅞	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛
R. I.	80¼	80⅛	78	78¼
A. S. R.	96½	97½	94⅞	95⅛
St. P.	82⅜	82⅜	80⅞	80⅜
T. C. I.	....	....	....	....
Tex. P.	....	....	....	....
U. P.	39	39	37⅞	37⅞
Silver	....	....	....	....
Wab., pfd	25	25	24¼	24¼
W. U.	93½	93½	92⅜	92⅜

*Ex-Div—C. S., 1½ per cent.
*Ex-Div—L. S., 3 per cent.

Trade.

During the past week the general trade of the country was not characterized by activity, yet a fair volume of business was done. Collections reported fair.

Close of the Grain Market at Primary Points To-day.

This forenoon Liverpool wheat was firm on futures and ½@¾d higher. Corn, steady. In American markets wheat was dull and featureless.

At Chicago July wheat was ⅛c higher than on yesterday, at 78⅛c; at Toledo it was ⅛c off as compared with Friday, and at New York it was without change.

July corn at Chicago was ⅜c higher than on Saturday, at 51⅛c.

This afternoon the Liverpool wheat market closed ½d higher. The market for wheat in America closed quiet and steady. Corn was strong and active. Provisions quiet and firming up.

At Toledo July wheat closed at the highest point of the day, at 82¾c; at Chicago it closed at best figures, at 78⅜c; at New York it was at top price, at 86⅛c, and at St. Louis it was ⅛c under best price, at 77¾c.

July corn at Chicago closed ⅛c above top, at 52c.

Close at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 5.—(Special to J. M. Cronenberg.)—Wheat—The opening was weaker on the fine weather and indifferent cables, but the strength in other markets caused a slight rally, which was lost when the visible supply was posted, showing but 300,000 bu. decrease.

Our stocks are about twice as much as last year, but this is offset by the reduced amount afloat. Until news of a more pronounced character is to be had the market will probably remain sluggish, a purchase for a turn on soft spots and a sale on hard ones.

Corn and oats—There is apparently a good deal of manipulation in oats. Traders lean strongly to the bull side and the market advances easily. Crop experts send in bad reports. There has been an increase in domestic stocks and the amount on ocean passage of over 5,000,000 in the past three weeks.

Our exports are falling off but the bull enthusiasm keeps up strongly. Oats are firm but not active. Provisions strong and active. The trade grows broader and the feeling more confident but the advance has been so good that reactions are more likely from now on.

AT THE TOLEDO EXCHANGE.

The Close at Toledo.

There was a dull market for wheat this afternoon. Prices were a shade firmer at the close. Corn sold light at steady figures.

No. 2 soft red wheat 84c, 1c under Friday; No. 3 soft red 79c; No. 2 white 80c.

July wheat, 82@82¾c, same as Friday; August wheat, 81⅛@81⅝c, ⅛c improved; September, 83⅛c, ⅛c decline.

Prices of July and August wheat to-day:

July.	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Toledo	82	82¾	82	82¾
Chicago	78⅛	78⅝	78⅛	78⅜
New York	86	86¼	85¾	86⅛
St. Louis	77⅜	77⅞	77	77¾
August.				
Toledo	81⅛	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝
Chicago	....	....	....	....
New York	86	86¼	85⅝	86⅛
St. Louis	76	76¼	76	76⅛

Corn—No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 47½c.
Oats—No. 2, 34½c.
Rye—No. 2, 75c.
Clover seed—Prime cash, about $7; October, $5 30.

C. A. King & Co. report street prices: No. 2 soft red wheat, 84c; white wheat, 80c; corn, 48c for No. 2; oats, 34@36c; rye, 69c.

Toledo Produce Market.

The market presented no new features this morning. Prices were about unchanged.

Butter—Dairy, 14@16c; creamery, 18@22c; common grades, 12@13c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 15½c.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 10@13c; turkeys, dressed, 13@14c.

Vegetables—Onions, bu, $1 00; beans, hand picked, medium, bu, $2 00; next quality, $1 75; marrows, $2 25; potatoes, bu, 35@45c; New vegetables—Onions, doz. bunches, 12@15c; radishes, doz. bunches, 18@20c; pie plant, doz. bunches, 15c; cabbage, crate, $2 50; potatoes, bbl, $2 50; beans, wax, bu, $2 00; green, bu, $1 50; cucumbers, doz., 35c; tomatoes, crate, $1 50; beets, carrots and parsnips, doz. bunches, 15@18c.

Fruits—Cherries, bu., $3 00; currants, bu., $2 50; raspberries, bu., $4 00@4 50; gooseberries, bu., $2 50@3 00; oranges, box, $4 50; lemons, box, $4 75@5 00; watermelons, each, 18@25c.

Fresh Meats—Lambs, lb., 9@10c; mutton, lb., 8c; calves, lb., 6@7c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., $5 50@5 75; beef, lb., 4½@6c.

Salt meats—Hams—Sugar-cured, 18 lbs. and over, 10½c; 15 lbs. average, 11c; 12 lbs. and under, 12½c; shoulders, lb., 5½c; breakfast bacon, lb., 10c; breakfast bacon, lb., ribs, 9c; smoked beef, lb., 9c; clear bacon sides, 8c; mess pork—Heavy mess, per bbl., $12 00; short mess, $12 50; clear mess, $18 00; short clear, $13 50.

Lard—Kettle rendered, tierces, 8c; bbls., 8⅛c; half bbls., 8⅛c; 50-lb. tins, 8¼c. Refined lard, tierces, 5¼c; 50-lb. tins, 6.

Hides—Green, heavy steers, per lb., 5½c; light hides, steers and cows, 3½c; calf, 4½c; kip, 4½c. Cured hides—heavy steers, 7c; light hides, 4½@4¾c; calf, 6c; kip, 6c.

Wool—Washed, per lb., 25@28c; unwashed, 16@18c.

Hay—Best timothy, in bulk, $12; mixed hay, $9 00@10 00.

Grain and Produce.

BUFFALO, July 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 89½c; No. 1 northern, 84½c; No. 2 red, 87⅞c. No. 2 corn, 54c.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—Barley quiet; No. 2 58c; sample 41@61½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 77@77½c.

DETROIT, July 29.—Closing—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white and No. 2 red, cash, 84½c; July, 82½c. Corn, nominal; No. 2 cash, 51c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 34c. Rye nominal; No. cash, 75c. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000; corn, 1,000; oats, 5,000.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Flour Easy; wheat weak, 80c. Corn strong, higher, 49½@50c. Oats firm at 34½c. Rye dull at 77c. Pork firm at $12 00. Lard strong at $6 75. Bulk meats strong at $7 75. Bacon strong at $8 75. Whisky firm, sales 1,176 bbls. on basis $1 15.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Close—Wheat higher; cash, 77⅜c; July, 77⅛@77¾c; August, 76¼@76⅝c; September, 77c. Corn—Higher; cash, 46c; July, 46½c; September, 46⅛@46⅝c. Oats—Cash lower, 30½c; options higher, July 31½c; August and September, 30⅛c. Pork firm; jobbing, $12 00. Lard higher, $6 90@7 00. Whisky steady, $1 15.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Opening—September wheat, 78½c; September corn, 49c; September oats, 31½c; September pork, $12 00; September lard, $7 30; September ribs, $7 62½.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Close: Wheat steady; cash, 78⅛c; August, 78½c; September, 78⅞c; December, 81. Corn—Higher, cash, 51⅛c; July, 52c sellers; August, 51⅛c; May, 51⅛c; September, 50⅛c; Oats—Firm, cash, 33½c; August, 33⅛@33¼c; September, 32⅛@32¾c. Pork—Cash, $11 85; January, $11 85; September, $12. Lard—Cash, $7 20; July, $7 20; September, $7 32½@7 35. Ribs—Cash, $7 52½c; July, $7 52½; September, $7 65. Rye quiet at 75c. Barley nominal at 60c. Flax seed steady at $1 03½c. Timothy seed steady at $1 34. Butter steady. Eggs steady. Whisky $1 15.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Wheat—Receipts, 361,100 bu; sales, 290,000 bu; No. 2 red steady and unchanged, very dull; July, 85½@86c; August, 85 11-16@85c; September, 86 1-16@86½c; December, 89@89½c. Rye, quiet; western, 83@86c. Corn—Receipts, 67,146 bu; sales, 183,000 bu.; No. 2 declined ⅜, only to advance ⅛@⅜c on manipulation; quiet; No. 2, 59@60½c. Oats—Receipts, 373,500 bu; sales, 45,000 bu.; No. 2 dull, firmer; state, 38@46; western, 36@46. Beef—Market quiet and unchanged; extra mess, $6 50@6 75; family, $9 00@10. Pork quiet, firmer; old mess, $11 50@12 50; extra prime, $12. Lard higher, quiet; steam rendered, $7 45. Butter—Receipts, 22,508 packages; moderate demand, steady; western dairy, 14@16c; Elgins, 21½@22c; western creamery, 16@22c; imitation creamery, 15@18c. Eggs—Receipts, 11,218 packages; market is quiet, and fancy firm; western, 14@16c. Sugar—Raw is dull and steady; fair refining, 2 13-16c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3¼c; refined firm, fair demand; crushed, 5@5¼c; powdered, 4⅞@4¾c; granulated, 4 5-16@4⅞c. Spirits Turpentine—Quiet, steady, at 29½@30¼c. Molasses—Dull; New Orleans, common to fancy, 25@35c. Tallow—Inactive, steady; hhds., ($2 for packages) 4⅜c; country packed (packages free) 4⅛@4⅜c as to quality. Hops—Dull, steady; state common to choice, 19@23c; Pacific coast 19@25c. Coffee—Contracts were a little stronger at the opening as following firm European markets; December advanced 10 points, and other months were unchanged to 5 points up, with a very moderate trading; Havre was unchanged to ¼f higher; Hamburg was quiet and unchanged. Receipts at Brazil ports were 21,000 bags for two days. Rio quiet and firm; No. 7 on spot 13c.

Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; market 10@25c higher. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; market 10c higher; fair to best heavy, $5 60@5 80; mixed, $5 40@5 75; Yorkers, $5 60@5 70. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; market slow.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts in two days, 19,000, against 19,149 same time last week; shipment to-day, 4,000. Everything on the list 20@25c higher; stillers, $5 40; dry cord fed, $5 70. Hogs—Receipts for two days, 15,000, same time last week, 53,149; shipments, 9,000; every grade on the list 15@25c higher; mixed, $5 70@5 80; heavy, $5 25@5 90; light, $5 75@5 85. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,000. Active and 10@20c.

CLEVELAND STOCK YARDS, July 5.—Elrick Bros.' report.—[Exclusive to THE BLADE.]—Cattle—Receipts, light; feeling firm and higher on choice grades, steady to strong on the common. Hogs—Receipts, 7 cars; shipments, 2 cars; quality fair; market opened strong, closing higher; best heavies, $5 90; mixed grade, $5 75@5 80; pigs, $5 00@5 40; stags and roughs, $4 25@5 10. Sheep and lambs—Markets strong on good grades, steady on common.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, none; yesterday, 39 loads through, 11 sales. Market 25@35c higher. Extra steers, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., $4 75; choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., $4 25@4 50. Hogs—Receipts, 8 loads through, 18 sales. Market strong, quality not as good as for some days past; heavy, $5 95@6 00; packers and medium, $5 85@5 90. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5 loads through, 2 sales; market quiet and steady; scarcely enough to quote; choice to fancy wethers, $5 25@5 60; lambs, choice to fancy yearlings, $5 00@5 60; spring lambs, good to best, $5 75@7 00.

British Grain Markets.

LONDON, July 4.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:

English wheats have been dull, and from six pence to one shilling lower. Foreign wheats declined six pence. It is estimated that 2,390,229 quarters of foreign wheat and 1,000,000 sacks of flour have been placed in warehouses. Maize has been weaker owing to favorable American crop prospects and expected heavy arrivals from Argentina. Barley has been lower. In the oats market there has been a decline of three pence, 17 shillings being asked for white American. Rye has been firmer. Beans and peas have been six cents cheaper. In to-day's market English wheats sold slowly at declining prices. Foreign wheat was inactive and 6d. lower. Flour was weaker; English was in better demand than foreign. Little business was done in barley; grinding sorts dropped six pence. There was a fair inquiry for maize; round fell three pence; other sorts were unchanged. Oats and barley were lower. Beans and peas were neglected at the old rates.

Wool.

Bradstreet's reviews the wool market as follows: Manufacturers are buying wool more freely, though none of the leading markets can be called active. New wools are being bought in the West at much higher prices than manufacturers are willing to pay, and, while the whole tendency is toward an advance, manufacturers will not accept it unless the quality of the wool is superior to that of last year. At old prices sales would now be large, for the majority of manufacturers are short of stock. The supply of new wools which is now in the Eastern markets is large and steadily increasing. Few Michigan and Montana wools have come forward. The wools from Idaho are much lighter than those of last year, and the fleeces from Ohio are greatly improved in quality. The low prices have made growers more careful in putting up their wool, and they will receive better prices in consequence. Fleeces have sold well, and prices are very firm. In some instances an advance has been secured. There is a good demand for Texas wools. Territory wools are coming along more freely and sales are larger. New Colorado wools are now on the market and are selling at about last year's prices. There is a quiet trade in pulled wools. New lamb's wool is beginning to come forward, and the receipts will steadily increase during July. Dealers have only light stocks of pulled wools, and are holding quotations very firm, as manufacturers will need all that is now on the market. A good, strong demand is noted for Australian wools. At the London sales prices have been advanced from 5 to 10 per cent on fine merinos and cross-breds. Prices abroad are higher relatively than they are here, and wools, which are now being sold here cannot be duplicated at the same prices. It is estimated that 5,000 bales have been taken for this country. This advance in London will influence greatly the American markets, and particularly the prices of Ohio and Michigan wools, which are the competitors of Australian wools. Some large sales of Cardova wool are reported, but otherwise carpet wools are quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Wool market quiet, but prices are steady. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 28@30c; medium 33@35c; coarse 33@34c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine or X and XX 25@26c; medium 32@34c; coarse 32@34c; coarse, 33@31c; fine washed delaine, X and XX, 25@26c; medium, 32@34c; coarse, 33@34c; fine washed delaine, X and choice, 35@38c; fair, 35@36; coarse, 33@34c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 25@27c; coarse unwashed combing and delaine, 25@27c; Montana, 16@22c; territory, 13@20c.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Cotton—Futures opened barely steady; July, 7.12; August, 7.19; September, 7.25; October, 7.35; November, 7.45; December, 7.55; January, 7.64; February, 7.75; March, 7.86.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.21	7.27	7.15	7.17
September	7.28	7.36	7.21	7.21

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—Petroleum—53¾ bid at noon.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 5.—Petroleum, 53¾ bid at noon.

CLEVELAND, O., July 5.—Petroleum quiet; s. w. 110, 6¼, 74 gasoline, 7; 86 gasoline, 10; 63 naphtha, 6½.

Turpentine.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 5.—Turpentine at 25½c, steady.